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Wilmington Journal.

WM. L. SAUNDERS, Editor
WILMINGTON, N. C.
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HOW OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE AMENDMENTS

The amendments make other changes in the article on Education beside that requiring the children of the two races to be kept separate and apart from each other in the public schools. They propose to strike out section 4 of this article and in its place to insert two new sections. The difference between that part proposed to be stricken out and that part proposed to be inserted is substantially as follows:

Under section 4, as it now stands, all moneys, stocks, bonds or other property, belonging to any State fund for the purpose of education are required to be securely invested and the principal thereof to be sacredly preserved as an inviolable educational fund.—The annual income only, arising from this investment, can be used for keeping up our public schools. The principal is not allowed to be touched under any circumstances. The proposed amendments give to the Legislature the discretion to devote both principal and interest of this educational fund to the maintenance of our public schools in such a manner as may be deemed most conducive to their support.

And there is plain reason in the present condition of our people why both principal and interest of all educational funds should be at the disposal of the Legislature. The educational necessities of the State of North Carolina are far greater to-day than ever before in her history, but her ability to meet such necessities was never less. If all the funds in the treasury of the State for educational purposes were spent upon the present generation of school children, it would not meet their requirements, for they are now in the utmost need of all possible educational facilities. If these needs be promptly supplied, when the children of to-day take charge of the affairs of the State, as in the course of nature in a very few years they will do, the State will be in the hands of educated, intelligent men who will have both the will and the means to provide for their children. If the needs of the present generation be not met and met promptly, it will be but a few, but a very few years ere the State will be inhabited by a totally unlettered and ignorant population who will neither know or care anything about the value of education.

Think for a moment of the condition of things if but a single generation shall grow up in ignorance. If this shall happen another century will have passed ere the pernicious consequences of so great an evil will have ceased to be visible. It will be a curse to the land, comparable to which all other evils that have befallen it, war, pestilence, conquest, subjugation and reconstruction, will seem almost blessings. The interest or annual income of all our educational funds, even when added to such annual appropriations of moneys arising from direct taxation as we may be able to make, is utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of the present generation of school children.

There is a pressing necessity then, to give to the Legislature power to appropriate to educational purposes the principal as well as the interest of such educational funds as we may have. It is like the prudent father who, when he has but little to give his son, spends that little in giving him an education, wisely considering that if a young man has an education he has an estate that cannot be taken from him. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. In the matter of education our first duty is to our own generation rather than to posterity.

PREFERENCE BUT NOT PROSCRIPTION

The Way They do in South Carolina.

The Charleston *News and Courier* of the 2d, lays down the following rules to be observed in the ordinary avocations of life:

If you want a porter, employ a Democrat.

If you want a driver, employ a Democrat.

If you want a waiter, employ a Democrat.

If you want a tailor, employ a Democrat.

If you want a plasterer, employ a Democrat.

If you want wood cut, employ a Democrat.

If you want a gardener, employ a Democrat.

If you want a shoemaker, employ a Democrat.

If you want beef, pork, mutton, &c., patronize a Democrat.

If you want a whitewasher, employ a Democrat.

If you want a servant, employ the daughter of a Democrat.

If you want a tinker, employ a Democrat.

If you want drayage done, employ a Democrat.

If you want a blacksmith, employ a Democrat.

If you want a bricklayer, employ a Democrat.

If you want a carpenter, employ a Democrat.

If you want painting done, employ a Democrat.

If you want shaving or hair cutting done, go to a Democratic barber.

If you want a cook or washerwoman, employ the wife, daughter or sister of a Democrat.

Here is no proscription, but it is manifest preference.

DOES DEMOCRATIC RULE PAY?

The Democratic party does not ask the people to put the administration of public affairs in its hands merely on the ground that the Radical party has proved faithless and reckless. We go much further than that and allege not only that the Radical party is corrupt and extravagant but that the Democratic party is honest and economical. We seek not merely to win, because of the weakness of our enemy, but because of our own strength as well. Throughout the State, wherever Radical misrule has been followed by Democratic rule, order has followed disorder, honesty has followed corruption and economy has taken the place of extravagance, and low taxes and reasonable assessments the place of the exhorbitant ones that were formerly imposed is this mere assertion without proof? The records show that what we say. Is true in both the State and county governments. But it is to the county governments that we desire to call especial attention this morning.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC RULE HAS DONE FOR WAKE.

In 1875 the taxes in Wake county for State and county purposes, amounted in the aggregate to $76,395 84.

In 1876, for State and county purposes the tax amounts in the aggregate to $66,388 73.

We are compelled to believe, says the Raleigh *Sentinel*, that this decrease of $10,007 11 is the result of the honest and efficient management of our Democratic Board of County Commissioners, with the aid of that reliable, able and faithful Democratic Sheriff, Sydney M. Dunn.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR WILSON.

In 1870, when Radicalism was overpowered and the Democratic party took the reins of county government the newly elected Board of Commissioners found its financial affairs in a very deplorable, badly mixed and tangled up condition. The county was in debt, its bonds were floating around loose and hawked about at a heavy discount, taxes high, the public buildings and grounds out of order bridges everywhere in bad repair, no alms house—in short, a general survey of the field presented a sad and sorrowful spectacle.

Now, see the change. Since 1872, says the Wilson *Advance*, the county has been under Democratic rule, and the following gratifying exhibit of its financial condition shows the difference between Radical rule and honest government: The county is entirely out of debt, with a surplus of two or three thousand dollars in its treasury: her bonds and jurors tickets are at par, and as current on the streets as a greenback dollar; the taxes which have been made lower will be considerably reduced the next year; public schools for both races exist all over the county and the teachers are paid. Since 1872, the public buildings, (courthouse and jail) have been repaired, and the court square enclosed with a handsome iron railing; a poor, house one of the handsomest and most commodious buildings of its character in the State, has been erected at a cost of several thousand dollars; the bridges everywhere are in good condition, quite a number having been entirely rebuilt The most important item we reserve for the last, and that is, during the entire Radical administration not $500 was expended on public schools. Since the Democratic administration $9,000 have been expended on white and black schools alike, and the county treasurer has in hand $5,000 now, which will be sacredly applied to that purpose during the present year.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR NASH.

Nash county once again stands regenerated and disenthralled. On the first Monday in September, 1874, the present very efficient Board of County Commissioners qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of their office. At that time the county was $4,800 in debt. To-day she is free from all indebtedness and has several hundred dollars in the treasury. The Radical party had possession of the county up to that time, left it embarrassed as above stated, and now, through Democratic hands, she is placed back to her former proud position, without embarrassment, with taxes decreased from eighty to seventy cents on the $100 and her credit and good name redeemed. Actions speak louder than words.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR WAYNE.

Under Radical misrule the taxes for county purposes alone average from $16,000 to $17,000 a year, and the county expenditures were stated to be from $11,000 to $14,000 a year. In the face of this excessive taxation a heavy debt had accumulated. County orders were almost worthless, and a ring of Republican speculators fattened in the Court House on the spoils robbed from the people.

In 1874, when the present Democratic officers were elected, the financial affairs of the county were in a most deplorable condition. A debt, variously estimated from $9,000 to $12,000, hung over the tax payers. County orders were a reproach to the county. Less than two years of economical and intelligent government wrought wonders. Old claims and orders, amounting to over $10,000, and a deficiency of $3,000, borrowed of the school fund, have been paid out of the taxes levied for 1875 by the present Board, And the present popular County Treasurer is on hand, attentive to duty, and pays dollar for dollar on county orders. They are no longer refused for taxes and speculators and money shavers have been driven far from the temple of justice. The county is out of debt and will continue so, as long as its affairs shall remain in the hands of honest men.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR RICHMOND.

During the Republican administration from the year 1868 to the instalment of the present officers in September, 1874, the taxation of the citizens was largely disproportionate to the just requirement of an economical administration and the county management was made subservant to party purposes and not to the alleviation of the public burthens. Under Republican rule the Board of Commissioners were compelled to forbid the Sheriff to receive county claims in payment of taxes, because of the large depreciation in their value and their inability to meet the obligations incurred by their extravagance. No such record stands against the present Board. They have reduced the poll tax from $2 75 to $2 50 and the tax on $10 valuation of property from $1 50 to $1 13. In addition to this they have successfully prosecuted their claims for taxes against the Railroad Company and brought the railroad debt, that has been such a burden hitherto, within easy control of the county authorities.

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS.

The Statesville *Landmark* says:

"I believe Mr. Bailey of course. He is a true and devout minister of the Baptist church and the irreproachable editor of the powerful Biblical Recorder; certainly, I place implicit confidence in what he says.

Don't ask me about Holden. I wouldn't believe him in a matter in which he was not interested; how can I believe him in this instance?

That he lies is as plain as the nose on a man's face.

Then, too, there is nothing particularly startling about this so-called "Revelation."

That Stephens was murdered by his own political friends and for political capital I have long believed.

But it seems to have aroused the people.

I heard a good Republican says yesterday—"I am done with the Republican party, henceforth and forever."

CANADAY and CIVIL RIGHTS.

Read This, White Men!

He Eats with Negroes!!

In order that the white men of this district may see what manner of man is the Radical candidate for Congress in this district, we republish the following certificate of Captain Green of the steamer *North State*. If Radicalism does not mean civil rights, and if civil rights does not mean social equality, it will be difficult to say what it does mean. Do the white men of this district wish a man to represent them in Congress who puts himself upon equality with negroes as Mr. Canaday did? Let them answer on the 7th of November.

The following is the certificate of Captain Green, as published in the DAILY JOURNAL 28th July, 1874:

WILMINGTON, N. C.

This certifies that the following persons: W. P. CAMADAY, E. B. Sanders, L. E. Rice, E. M. Shoemaker, E. F. Rossjy, white, G. L. Mabson, G. W Price, Jas. Lowery, Reuben Maultsby, J. H. Whiteman, J. C. Hill, colored, delegates to the Fayetteville Convention held at that place May 19th, 1874, both white and colored, eat at the same table at the same time and place, on the steamer North State on terms af equality.

T. J. GREEN.

"I can lift up these hands before you in the presence of my Creator and say that in all that time of war and public distress, and through all that period of temptation and corruption, which followed the war, not one dollar of dishonest money has ever stained their palms; and lastly, I can say that I never had a thought wherein self was preferred to the prosperity and honor of my native land.— Vance's Speech at the RALEIGH CONVENTION.

Hon. A. M. Waddell's Appointments

Col. Waddell will add ess his constituents of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places:

Monday, October 23d, at Newport, Carteret county

Tuesday, October 24th, at Beaufort, Carteret county

Wednesday, October 25th, at Cedar Island, Carteret county

Friday, October 27th, at Sanders' Store, Carteret county

Maj. J. C. McRae's Appointments.

Maj. JAS. C. MCRAE, Democratic Candidate for Elector, in the third Congressional District, will address the people at

Rocky Point, Pender Co., Friday, October 20th.

Beaufort Carteret Co., Tuesday, October 24th, with Col. Waddell.

Clinton Sampson Co., Saturday, October 28th.

Bladen County Canvass.

Hon. E. W. Kerr, together with the county candidates and others, will address the people of Bladen county at the following times and places:

Kelly's Cove	Oct.	23
Colly at Lewis'	"	24
Turnbull at Rieve's	"	25
White Oak	"	26
Hollow	"	27
White's Hill	"	28
Bladenboro	"	30
Abbottsburg	"	31
Brown Marsh	Nov.	1
Clark's Mills	"	2
Carver's Creek	"	3
Elizabethtown	"	4

[Correspondence of the Raleigh Sentinel.]

Dr. Leach to the Negroes.

JOHNSTON Co., N. C., Sept. 27, 1876.

I have before me two letters purporting to have been written by two democratic negro preachers.

Negro like, they move slow and think slow, it has taken them fifteen years to find out what any intelligent Sabbath school boy of the Anglo Saxon race would have learned in fifteen minutes; better later than never. Now my colored friends let me ask you in all candor who have been your best and only friends since you were set free, who have found you land to cultivate, who have paid you wages for your labor, who has fed you when you were hungry, who have visited you when you were sick. The radicals know they have turned a deaf ear to your cries in your hour of need, in your hour of distress and sickness; you know it. They tell you if the democratic party get in power that they will put you back into slavery; they lie willingly and knowingly when they say so In answer to their falsehood ask them for me why did they not do something for you when they set you free; every foot of land, every horse, every mule, every cow, every ox, every sheep, every, hog was at their disposal. How many horses did they give you? None. How many mules? None. How many cows? None. How many oxen? None. How many sheep? None. How many hogs? None And yet they have the unblushing effrontery, the unblushing impudence to tell you that they are your friends and that the democrats want to put you back into slagery. God save you from such lying hungry, starving set of human monsters. My colored friends don't you know three-fourths of them are as poor honestly as you are to-day? that half of them are without house or home to shelter them from the summers heat or the winters cold. Think of these things, you know where they are and who they are; go to their houses if they have any, look in at the door, take a list of their property and then tell me if I have not told you the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the naked truth. My colored friends, your liberties are in danger, but you have not looked in the right direction, in the right place to see it. Those that have feasted and fattened off of your votes would to-day or at any future time be your only and bitterest enemies; when they loose your influence at the ballot box, when they loose your votes, they will abuse and villify, curse and damn you to your faces as they have your best and only friends behind their backs.

My colored friends blame your preachers, White and Dungee. Men of your own color, their advice is good, not only for the present, but for your future peace, happiness and prosperity, as free men. If they (the radicals) could not control your votes they would colonize you and send you to some extreme part of the United States too poor to keep grasshoppers alive or to feed cabbage lice; or they would send you back to Africa to die of hunger and heat. Why do I say so? Because here in the south the radicals will want your place as laborers, as in the north, as the case now stands. You would be in the radicals way as voters from the fact that with your votes the south is stronger at home and in congress than she would be with out them.

Now my colored friends as you have my views upon the subject as your friend, and the advice of men of your own color, think seriously of the matter and act in such manner that you may not regret it when it is too late.

J. T. LEACH.

Disraeli's Peerage—He Tells Why He Accepted It.

The Earl of Beaconsfield (Mr. Disraeli) was present at the dinner of the Aylesburg Farmers, in Buckinghamshire, on September 20. The London *Times* says he was most heartily greeted, and in response to a toast he said:

I cannot affect to conceal, nor do I wish to conceal, how deeply I am touched by the reception which has been given me by those who, unfortunately, I can no longer call my constituents. [Hear, hear.] For many a long year—I may say now for generations—to represent those who are assembled in a great degree in this room to-day, was the pride and pleasure of my life. [Cheers.]

And I assure you that I would not for a moment have receded from that position if I had felt that I could longer occupy it and fulfil in a proper manner my duty to my constituents and my country. [Cheers.] No, gentlemen, I had physical warnings that I could not remain in the House of Commons longer and perform my task in that Assembly in a manner which would give satisfaction to my Sovereign and my country. The late hours of that House tell upon one who is not so young as he was when, forty-three years ago, he addressed in this very town a large assemblage of the people of the county of Bucks. [Cheers.] These are secrets which one wishes to keep, but they are secrets unfortunately which in the long run it is impossible to conceal. [Laughter.] My private secretaries were more discreet than Gil Blas, but I, gentlemen, am not so conceited as the Archbishop of Grenada. [Laughter.] The late hours of the night in the House of Commons calling for struggle and exertion which in the old days were hours of rapture —*certaminis gaudia*—came to me now at a time when I felt that my energies were diminishing. In these circumstances, therefore, I had in my mind only one course to take, which was, at the beginning of this year, respectfully to inform our gracious Sovereign that, after the close of this session, she must not count upon my humble services in her behalf. I then contemplated that my political career was concluded. In my opinion there were those among my colleagues who would have filled with perfect competence the post which I occupy. But her Gracious Majesty was pleased to take a different view of the situation. She desired that I should retain my post, and suggested that I might alleviate its labors by taking a seat in the other House of Parliament.—[Cheers.] This I should not have presumed to do had it not been by the unanimous desire of my own colleagues. [Cheers.] But in these circumstances—feeling, as every Englishman does feel, that his duty to his Queen binds him to remain in her service as long as her Majesty thinks that he can serve her with effect—I still occupy the post which you have been good enough to make the subject of a toast. [Cheers.]

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a pillow? One is hard up and the other soft down.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel]

Jarvis Proves the Blood Hound Charges against Smith.

After Vance and Settle got through at Smithfield last Tuesday, Mr. Jarvis took the stand and told the crowd he didn't expect to make a speech, but to-day only wanted to inquire into the charges made against Major Smith that he hunted deserters with dogs during the war. He had made the charge on hearsay and if the statement was true the people of North Carolina should know it, and if untrue, it should be corrected in justice to Maj. Smith. The Major was on the stand and triumphantly exclaimed, "There is no man in Johnston county who will face me and charge me with having run men with dogs."

Jarvis replied; "Yes, in the west Mr. Smith has denied the charge and stated he would give the man five hundred dollars in gold who would face him and say he had run him with dogs, and now if such a man be present let him come forward and claim his five hundred dollars."

About that time Zoe LeMay sang out "Clear the track, boys; here comes the man."

The crowd made way and an old chap, J. H. Morgan of Meadow township, struggled through and they raised him the stand and sat him on the top of the table. The old man raised his specs and eying Smith like looking into a horse's mouth he spoke through his nose and said: "Major, don't you reko-lect when I was home on furlough, you put your dogs arter me an' run me home in my own house?" The crowd yelled at this and there was general bedlam below. An old coon's voice was heard ringing above the din, "Yes, an' I b'louged to his home guard company an' he put a hoss bridle on me and a bit in my mouth an' made me play hoss to tame me!"

Smith here consulted with Jarvis and for fear of a row on the ground between their friends both gentlemen left the stand.

The above facts are given as told us by an eye witness.

Triumph for the Knabe Piano.

A Diploma of Honor—Medal of Merit and Certificate of Distinction at the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1876.—MESSRS. WM. KNABE & Co. have won a great victory, and they are to be congratulated. They triumph over all competitors in the Piano-Forte Department, and have been awarded the highest honors in the power of the Centennial authorities to bestow. The Judges of Awards and the Centennial Commission have unanimously decreed the Diploma of Honor, the Medal of Merit, and, in addition, a Certificate of Distinction. The reports of the Judges specifying the elements of merit are the only reliable exponents of their decisions, and their report on the Knabe Pianos states that their instruments possess the highest excellence, and that they more nearly approach perfection than any other, in power, richness and sympathetic quality of tone, in ease and certainty of action, and in elegance and durability of workmanship. This leaves nothing to be desired, and in recognizing and commending this rare combination of qualities in all their styles of Grands, Squares and Uprights, the Judges have acted wisely, and have but endorsed and ratified the opinion of the great majority of visitors at the Centennial. The Messrs. Knabe & Co. have made less noise, and have been more sparing in the use of bombast than some of their competitors, preferring to leave with the Judges the duty of determining which Pianos were really the best. The Judges were all experts, and they have honestly rendered their verdict in favor of the Knabe Piano. The public will doubtless commend their action.

A Deceiver.

It was at the second battle of Bull Run, that a cannon ball carried off a poor soldier's leg.

"Carry me to the rear!" he cried to a tall companion, who had been fighting by his side, "My leg's shot off."

The comrade caught the wounded soldier up, and as he was about to put him across his shoulders another cannon ball carried away the poor fellow's head. His friend however in the confusion did not notice this, but proceeded with his burden toward the rear. "What are you carrying that thing for?" cried an officer. "Thing?" returned he. "It's a man with his leg cut off," "Why, he hasn't any head!" The soldier looked around, and for the first time saw that what the officer said was true. Throwing down the body, he thundered out: "confound him he told me it was his leg!"

The story of life told in two verses by the Detroit Tribune, as follows:

An old farm-house with meadow wide,
And sweet with clover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy who looked from out
The door with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day;
"Oh! If I could but fly away
From this dull spot the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I would be!"

Amid the city's constant din,
A man who round the world has been
Is thinking, thinking all day long.
"Oh! If I could only trace once more
The field-path to the farm-house door,
The old green meadows could I see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I would be!"

A darkey who was stopping to wash his hands in a creek, didn't notice the peculiar action of a goat just behind him, so when he scrambled out of the water and was asked how it happened, he answered: "I dunno 'zactly; but 'peared as ef do shore kinder h'isted and frowed me."

One of Mark Twain's funny stories is that of a Scripture panorama, the proprietor of which engaged a pianist to play appropriate music. The musician, when the picture of the "Prodigal Son" was passing, struck up "When Johnny Comes Marching Home!" which excited the indignation of the moral lecturer.

'Benjamin," shouted Mrs. Toodles to her husband who was going out of the gate, "bring me up five cents worth of snuff when you come."—"Snuff? Mrs. Toodles, snuff?" he ejaculated, as he paused with his hand on the latch; "No, no, Mrs. Toodles, the times are too hard to admit of such extravagance; you must tickle your nose with a straw when you want to sneeze.—*Fulton Times.*

That much-talked-of telescope, it is said, has really brought the moon within ten miles of the earth. One or two turns of the screw may bring the whole thing down en us.

THE ELECTION LAW.

ACT OF 1871-72, (BATTLE'S REVISAL, CHAP. 52,) AS AMENDED BY ACT OF 1874-75.

3. There shall be an election held for the following officers, Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six:

First, Governor; second, Lieutenant-Governor; third Secretary of State; fourth, Auditor; fifth, Treasurer; sixth, Superintendent of Public Instruction; seventh, Attorney-General; eighth, members of Congress in the several districts; ninth, members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts; tenth, a county treasurer; eleventh, a register of deeds; twelfth, county surveyor; thirteenth, five county commissioners; fourteenth, a coroner; fifteenth, a sheriff, for their respective counties.

4. The county commissioners shall have power to establish, alter, discontinue or create such separate places of election in their respective counties as they may deem expedient, giving thirty days' notice thereof by advertisement in some public journal, if there be one published in the county, or in lieu thereof in three places in such county and at the court house thereof, but there shall be at least one polling place in every township, as nearly central as possible, and there shall be a polling place open in each ward of a city numbering over three housand inhabitants.

5. The Secretary of State shall, on or prior to the first Monday of September, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, provide for and forward to the commissioners of counties, on their requisition, suitable registration books, when needed, for each election precinct as established heretofore, and for any new precincts which may be established under the last section.

6. If the commissioners of counties do not receive a sufficient number of registration books, as provided in the last section, they are authorized and directed to provide the same for their respective counties at the expense of the State.

7. The commissioners of counties shall select, on or before the first Monday of October, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, one justice of the peace for each election precinct, who shall act as registrar of voters for such precinct; and when for any cause there are not enough justices of the peace to have one at each precinct, the commissioners shall appoint some discreet person to act as registrar of voters. Said commissioner shall make publication of the names of the persons so selected, at the court house door, immediately after such appointment, and shall cause a notice to be served upon said persons by the Sheriff.

Provided, That any person who is a candidate for office shall not act as registrar,

8. Registrars shall be furnished with a registration book, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their precinct or township in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and such registrars shall also between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sundays excepted) from the first Tuesday in October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, up to and including the day preceding the first Tuesday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, keep open said book for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration, whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township, or do not appear in the revised list.

9. No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual and *bona fide* resident on the day of election, and no certificates of registration shall be given.

10. It shall be the duty of the registrar and judges of election to attend at the polling place of their township or precinct with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election, from the hour of nine o'clock, A. M., till the hour of five o'clock, P. M., when and where the said books shall be open to the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any of said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing on said books. In case of any such objection the registrar shall enter upon his books, opposite to the name of the person so objected to, the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, when he, together with said judges of election, shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to: *Provided*, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any person registered, or offering to register, at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this chapter, or as provided in the Constitution, the registrar shall erase his name from the books.

11. The County Commissioners, on or before the first Monday of October, 1876, shall appoint four judges or inspectors of election, two of whom shall be of a different political party, where possible, from the registrar, at each place of holding election in their respective counties. The said judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed, on the day of election, and they together with the registrar for such precinct or township, who shall attend with his registration books, after being sworn by some justice of the peace or other person authorized to administer oaths, to conduct the election fairly and impartially according to the Constitution and laws of the State, shall open the polls and superintend the same until the close of the election. They shall keep poll books in which shall be entered the name of every person who shall vote; and at the close of the election the judges of election shall certify the same over their proper signatures, and deposit them with the register of deeds for safe keeping.—And said poll books shall in any trial for illegal or fraudulent voting be received as evidence. The County Commissioners shall immediately after the appointment of the judges of election, as herein provided, furnish a list of the names of such judges to the sheriff of their county, who shall within ten days serve notice of such appointment upon the said judges; and if for any cause, any person appointed judge of election shall fail to attend, the registrar of such township shall appoint some discreet person to act as such, who shall be by him sworn before acting, and shall be of the same political party as the absent judge or judges.

Provided, That any person who is a candidate for office shall not act as judge or inspector of election.

12. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector in the township in which he resides, and shall be entitled to registration upon application, upon taking the following oath; "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistant therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of —— for thirty days, and that I have not registered for this election in any other precinct, and that I am an actual and *bona fide* resident of —— township. So help me God."

13. No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years on the day of election, or has for any other reason, become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote.

14. On the day of election any elector may, and it shall be the duty of the judges of election to challenge the vote of any person, who may be known or suspected not to be a duly qualified voter.

16. The polls shall be opened on the day of election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day; and each voter whose name may appear registered, and who shall not be challenged and rejected, shall hand in his ballots to the judges who shall carefully deposit the ballots in the ballot boxes.

17. Immediately after any election the judges of election shall deposit the registration books for their respective precincts with the register of deeds of their respective counties.

18. The State officers, viz: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of Congress for their respective districts shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts shall be voted for on one ballot. The county officers for the respective counties, viz: treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, five commissioners, coroner and sheriff, shall be voted for on one ballot. The ballots shall be on white paper, and may be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, and without device.

19. The County Commissioners, or upon their failure, the inspectors of election, shall provide for each election precinct in their respective counties four ballot-boxes, one for each class of officers to be voted for as prescribed in the preceding section, in which to deposit the ballots for such officers respectively. Each of said boxes shall have an opening through the lid of sufficient size to admit a single folded ballot and no more. The said ballot-boxes shall be kept by the judges of election for the use of their several election precincts respectively. And said judges of election, before the voting begins, shall carefully examine the ballot boxes and see that there is nothing in them.

20. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend, shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballots, but shall be void, and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result threof declared.

21. Returns from all the precincts shall be made by the judges of election by noon on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the County Commissioners, who shall, in the presence of such persons as choose to attend, proceed to add the number of votes returned, and so far as county officers, members of the House of Representatives and senators, where the senatorial district consists of but one county, are concerned, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected, (should any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, the commissioners shall decide which of the two shall be elected.) And if for any cause the return of any precinct be not in by three o'clock, P. M., on that day, then and in that case the commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at twelve o'clock M., when the polls of the various precincts of the county shall be compared, and in the meantime they shall direct the sheriff or one of his deputies to compel the attendance of the delinquent returning officers with the vote of his precinct. When the commissioners have thus completed the comparison of the polls they shall proclaim the result at the court-house door, of the voting in their county for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, and shall immediately thereafter file with the register of deeds and with the sheriff of their county, or in case there be no sheriff, with the coroner, a certified statement of the same: *Provided*, the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Dare shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns. The commissioners shall also file with the register of deeds the returns made by the judges of the election of each precinct.

28. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book, and three cents for each new name registered.

29. Any registrar or judge or judges of election appointed under the provisions of this chapter, or any county commissioners, register of deeds, or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this chapter, for the non-performance of which no penalty has been hereinbefore imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than two months, at the discretion of the court.

30. Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud, register or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and any registrar of voters, or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

31. Any person who shall falsely and corruptly take the oath prescribed for voters in section twelve or fifteen of this chapter, shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

32. The Secretary of State shall, on or before the first Monday in October, 1876, furnish the County Commissioners of each county with a sufficient number of copies of this chapter to supply each county commissioner, register of deeds, sheriff, registrar of voters and judges of election with one copy thereof.

ACT OF 1873-74.

12. That all elections herein ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, as are prescribed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and one hundred and twenty-four, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted: *Provided*, that any elector shall be eligible as registrar for their several townships in all such elections, and any provisions of chapter one hundred and eighty-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, inconsistent with this proviso are hereby repealed. That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote.

ACT OF 1874-75.

5. That all elections herein ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, except as to the time of holding the same, as are prescribed in chapter fifty-two, Battle's Revisal, entitled "General Assembly," and in chapter one hundred and thirty-two, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act concerning elections in this State," ratified fourteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted.

6. That officers whose terms of office would expire did the election occur on the first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, are hereby authorized and directed to hold over in the same until their successors in office are elected and qualified under this act.

7. That the Secretary of State shall furnish the county commissioners of each of the counties of the State with copies of this bill, whose duty it shall be to advertise the same at the court-house door of their respective counties and at each of the voting precincts of the townships for three months before the said day of election.

TILDEN AND VANCE CLUBS—HOW TO ORGANIZE THEM.

The following simple form of organization we recommend for adoption in organizing Tilden and Vance Clubs in the various townships in the State. It is easily understood and we believe embraces all the essential points. The blanks can be readily filled to suit the wants of different localities. It is substantially that now in use in South Carolina:

ARTICLE 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Tilden and Vance Club."

ART. 2. The officers of the club shall be a president,—vice-presidents, secretary and a working committee of—members who shall serve for such a time as may be fixed by resolution; and any vacancies in these offices shall be filled by an election at the first meeting after the same is announced.

ART. 3. The President shall have power to call extra meetings of the club, and one-third of the total membership of the club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 4. A regular meeting of the club shall be held on the— Saturday in every month.

ART. 5. Any male citizen of the vicinity may become a member of the Club by signing the Constitution, and pledging himself to sustain and support to the best of his ability all nominations made by the Conservative Democratic party, either in State, county or municipal elections.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the working committee to prepare a complete record of the names and residences of all voters within the township.

ART. 7. That the members of this Club pledge themselves to each other and the Conservative-Democratic party to abide by and sustain the nominees of the party for a offices, whether national, State, county or municipal, and will discountenance every effort on the part of individuals to distract our counsels and divide the vote upon independent candidates, whom we will regard hereafter as giving aid and comfort to our political opponents.

ART. 8. The Secretary of the Club shall forthwith report to the Chairman of the Conservative-Democratic Executive Committee for the county the names and post-office address of each officer of the Club.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square one week.....$1 00
One Square two weeks..... 1 50
One Square one month..... 2 50
One Square six months..... 10 00
Additional Squares at proportional rates.
One Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES advertising type.
Cash invariably in advance.

LOOK FOR THE X MARK.
Subscribers finding a blue X mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Probably, there is no complaint that afflicts the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid, and other poisonous substances which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the culminations are taken up by the absorbents and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and sufferiag, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the body must pass.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

There is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaints than the VEGETINE. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood, and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cure of great sufferers, who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most profound attention of the medical faculty, as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Complaint.

THE BEST MEDICINE.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I belive it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

Pronounced Incurable.

BOSTON, May 30, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.: Dear Sir—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often, and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excruciating pain.

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skilful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects from the

Wilmington Journal.

WM. L. SAUNDERS, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1876.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Terms of Subscription—Cash in Advance.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months; FIFTY CENTS for three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Desiring to make the JOURNAL the mouthpiece of the people, the Editor cordially invites correspondence from all portions of the State.

For President:
Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

For Governor:
Zebulon B. Vance,
OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
Thomas J. Jarvis,
OF PITT.

For Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Of New Hanover.

For Attorney General:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
Of Wilson.

For Treasurer:
J. M. WORTH,
Of Randolph.

For Auditor:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
Of Haywood.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large.
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

District Electors.
1st District—LOUIS C. LATHAM, of Pitt.
2d " JOHN F. WOOTEN, of Lenoir.
3d " JAS. C. McRAE, of Cumberland.
4th " E. H. BUSBEE, of Wake.
5th " P. C. ROBBINS, of Davidson.
6th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg
7th " W. R. GLENN, of Vadkin.
8th " ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke

FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT:
JESSE J. YEATES,
Of Hertford.

THIRD DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
Of New Hanover.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES,
Of Rockingham.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
WALTER L. STEELE,
Of Richmond.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
Of Iredell

EIGHTH DISTRICT:
ROBERT B. VANCE,
Of Buncombe.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the 16th day of November, 1876, and in the city of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication of

THE OBSERVER,

a daily and weekly Democratic newspaper.

Of long experience in their profession as editors, respectively of the Fayetteville OBSERVER and the Wilmington JOURNAL, they do not affect to doubt the soundness of the general judgment which assigns them ability to furnish a newspaper suited to the needs and adapted to the tastes of the people of North Carolina. Differing in politics in the olden time, there was never a difference between the OBSERVER and the JOURNAL in zeal for the interests and honor of North Carolina. To promote the one, and to uphold and add to the other will be the object of the OBSERVER now.

Of very decided opinions on questions of public interest, and apt to give those opinions plain expression, they deem it the first duty of a newspaper to furnish its readers with the information necessary to the formation of their opinions—to publish all "the news;" and their purpose is to make THE OBSERVER now, as of old, a truthful, accurate, condensed history of the times in which we live. It was thus that "the old OBSERVER" won its hold upon the people of North Carolina, enjoying the affection of its party friends, receiving the respect and confidence of its bitterest political foes, and commanding in its comparatively isolated location a circulation larger than has ever been attained by any other North Carolina newspaper, and it is thus, by like dignity, and fairness that the editors of THE OBSERVER, transferred to the State Capital, hope it will deserve, and soon equal, and then surpass, its former circulation and prosperity.

It will be their high aim to deserve the public confidence by earnest efforts to promote the public welfare, first and foremost of North Carolina, next of all the Southern States, and finally, and through these, of the whole Union. They think that this can only be effected by the prevalence of Democratic principles and the dismissal of the Radical party from the places and power which they have so greatly abused, and under whose baleful rule the South has been outraged and the whole country has been impoverished and disgraced.

PETER M. HALE,
W. L. SAUNDERS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Observer, one year.....$8 00
Daily Observer, six months..... 4 00
Weekly Observer, one year..... 2 00
Weekly Observer, six months... 1 00

All communications should be addressed, until further notice, to

W. L. SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE RADICAL PARTY AND THE AMENDMENTS—THE POOR NEGRO!

There are thirty amendments to the Canby Constitution now pending before the people for ratification. The Democratic party has in open convention formally endorsed them. The Radical party has in an equally open and public way in convention assembled formally condemned them; but strange to say, that is if any action of the Radical party can be strange because of its inconsistency, the individual members of that party have not been so violent or so general in their opposition. Indeed, the journal of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of last year shows that a majority of the thirty amendments now pending met with not a single opposing Radical vote in that body. And three more met with nearly equal favor, two of them having received only two opposing votes to ninety-six in their favor, while the third received only three opposing votes to 113 in its favor. Of the whole thirty amendments only four met with unanimous opposition of the Radical party. And yet in the face of all this the Radical party as a party condemns the amendments and protests against their ratification!

But we do not have to go very far nor do we have to look very closely to find a reason for such inconsistent conduct. A single glance at the complexion and composition of that party explains the whole matter. A party that is composed of nine-tenths negroes and one-tenth whites, even though the whites do monopolize all the offices, must pander to the negro element. This is the price white Radicals pay to negro Radicals for the possession of the profitable places in the gift of their party.

The game was a plain one. In the Convention, white Radicals voted for the amendments to satisfy the better portion of the handful of white men who belong to their party, out of the Convention they protest against them to satisfy the negroes. It matters nothing to them how inconsistent the two things may be. A Radical cares little for consistency, and indeed it is a very small matter to one who has made up his mind to become the companion, political or social, of negroes or of white men like Tourgee, Hester, Pool and numbers of others that might be named. When a man comes to that pass, a man born and reared, we mean, in the South and living in the South, he cares for nothing save the loaves and fishes of office.

The negroes are indeed to be pitied. They are without education and without the intelligence necessary to an understanding of the condition in life to which they were so suddenly elevated, and the result is they have been and still are the dupes and tools of the few designing white men who will stoop low enough to gain their confidence—that is to say, those who consent to recognise them as equals. This is the only thing that will gain a negro's political confidence. No matter how exalted and pure a white man's character in all respects may be no negro will trust him politically, unless he proclaims the doctrine of equality. This conceded, however, and no matter how vile the white man's chracter may be the negro will trust him implicitly with his dearest rights.

Now this is the explanation of the ease with which a handful of white men manage their negro followers, and of their indifference to all appearance of consistency upon the amendments and all other questions. Civil rights is at the bottom of it all. "Civil rights" is a sure bait to catch negro votes with—a bait that Traitor Tom Settle knows how to fish with as well as the next man.

CHAMBERLAIN'S GAME.

There is a little question of veracity in South Carolina between such men as Governor Chamberlain on the one side and Judge Mackey and ex-Governor Moses on the other, in regard to the alleged disorders in that State and the necessity for calling in Federal troops to suppress them. Had the testimony stopped at this point we confess that a disinterested individual might have been thoroughly puzzled in his endeavor to locate the lie but other witnesses of high character as well as of high official positions have been placed upon the stand and their evidence is such that no sane man can believe that Chamberlain is telling the truth in the excuses he makes for declaring martial law in certain districts of the State. Yet he has gone too far to recede and arrests are now in progress in the Aiken and Barnwell districts. These people are submitting to it quietly, acting under the earnest advice of Wade Hampton and other Democratic leaders, and with a quiet confidence in a speedy release under the great writ of *habeas corpus* which Chamberlain has already attempted to suspend and in which attempt he may entirely fail.

Governor Chamberlain has himself made most mendacious assertions of the disorders he alleges to be existing in South Carolina but to obtain the necessary official coloring for his acts, has caused one Conway, a U. S. Marshal, to make report to him of disorders said to have been inquired into by that Radical official. Conway's report was, of course, cooked up for the occasion, and the New York *Herald*, aware of this fact, has sent its own correspondent into the Ellenton district where the recent disorders occurred. This correspondent has made an elaborate report, after having interviewed hundreds of persons, white and colored, who participated in the late troubles and who were in any manner cognizant of any incidents connected with the troubles. This report covers three columns of fine, close type in the *Herald* and the result of a laborious and dispassionate investigation made by the correspondent is directly adverse to Conway's report and to Chamberlain's proclamation. It fully exonerates the whites from the charges made against them and places the blame directly at the doors of the ignorant negroes who were led on to the commission of outrages by the wicked counsels of their leaders.

Yet, in despite of these facts, Chamberlain is pushing on his war against the innocent whites, purely and plainly in the interests of his party, and not satisfied with the forces now at his disposal, has called upon the Federal officials at Washington for more troops. Secretary of War Cameron has reserved his decision and we may rest satisfied that if party ends can be thereby promoted, the whole land and naval force of the United States will be at the patriotic Chamberlain's disposal.

This then is the situation at this time in our sister State: A cry of war in a time of profound peace; a foresworn official inventing palpably false stories of troubles which he cannot suppress and Federal bayonets called in to enforce the arrest of those who have never yet made resistance to the civil process. This is the one side, and on the other—an entire State judiciary, irrespective of party affiliations, giving the lie to Chamberlain's assertions of disorder; the indignant comment of the powerful independent press of the North and West, a ruined State, an exhausted treasury, official stealings and official corruptions on every hand, thousands of colored voters flocking to the Democratic standard, the examples of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas steadily glowing from the records of the recent past and the ides of November in the near future!

MORE TROOPS AND MORE MONEY.

The result of the recent Democratic victories in Indiana and West Virginia, will be a call for more money and more troops. The latter is easily enough answered, but to fill the demand for money a new levy will be necessary upon the already hard worked, over oppressed and heavily burdened office holders. Chandler is said to be furious at the hundreds of thousands drawn from the sweat of so many thousands poorly paid officials, which has been squandered so recklessly, and also, poor Yorick Hayes! so unavailingly in the Hoosier State. It will be necessary to replenish the exhausted political exchequer, and there is but one way in which this can be done, and that is by a an appeal for further "donations" to the one hundred thousand federal office holders throughout the country. Formerly it was an easy matter to raise almost any amount of money for Republican campaign purposes, but the purse strings of the millionares who formerly gave so liberally, have been closely drawn this year, and the whiskey ring has been so badly crippled, that its members have not the inclination, nor indeed, the ability to do much towards relieving the financial famine with which the Republican head-quarters at Washington City are now threatened. In this extremity the office holders must again to the breach, and another five per cent will most likely be called for in a few days. Poor fellows! it is hard on them, it is true, but they can all draw consolation from the fact that they will never be called on after the 4th day of March next to pay another assessment for political purposes.

CIVIL RIGHTS CANADAY.

The white voters of this Congressional district will evidently be glad to learn that Mr. W. P. Canaday, who pretends to contest Col. Waddell's claim for re-election, has made an agreement with J. P. Sampson, col., of Washington City, to canvass this district for him. This is Civil Rights with a vengance and shows what a wide jump Mr. Canaday has made from his seat at the dinner table on the Fayetteville steamer with Price, Whiteman, Smyth and other colored gemmen, to the hustings where a negro is to appear and tell white men how they shall vote and who they shall vote for. As Mr. Canaday or any other man who may be nominated by his party is sure of the negro vote in the district anyhow, his own still-hunting and the forensic display to be made by his friend Sampson, colored, can have but one objective point and that is the Democratic voters. The white men of Carteret, Onslow, Duplin and Cumberland counties, where Mr. Canaday seems to be himself working hardest, will please make a note of this fact. A negro is to be brought all of the way from Washington City to tell white men how they must vote!

WHAT RADICAL RULE HAS DONE FOR HALIFAX.

The Raleigh *News* says:

The late Democratic Convention of Halifax appointed a committee, consisting of Thomas N. Hill, Spier Whitaker and Edward Conigland, to investigate the county affairs. Their report brings to light some heavy frauds. The county has been defrauded of thousands of dollars. Rascality has been rampant. That is the sum of the matter.

The committee were utterly unable to ascertain the indebtedness of the county, the records giving no definite idea of the amount. This the committee attributes to the incompetence and gross ignorance of the Commissioners, or to their utter indifference to the interests of the county and its citizens.

The report discloses a variety of frauds and evils of other descriptions—high prices for work done for the county; exhorbitant fees paid lawyers; unwarranted extra allowances; and petty stealings of many kinds—for all of which, the committeee say, "the Board of County Commissioners richly deserve and have become liable to the severe penalties of the law, and should be held to answer a criminal indictment on account thereof."

No man can vote unless his name is properly entered on the registration books. Therefore, as a preliminary to voting for Tilden and Vance and Reform see that your name is on the books.

THE LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—TWO CONTEMPORANEOUS FACTS.

Two very important items reach us on the same breath of the telegraphic wires the day before we go to press. One of these is from Washington City and tells us that President Grant will support Chamberlain in his effort to force a re-election in South Carolina through the instrumentality of Federal bayonets and the other is that at a political meeting held near Charleston on Monday last, a full account of which is published in this issue, a large number of unarmed whites were fired upon by Chamberlain's militia, and two of them killed and thirteen wounded. There is nothing singular either in the fact that Grant has resolved to help Chamberlain in his war on the whites in South Carolina or that a mob of negro militia had fired upon a body of quiet and peacable whites but there is something peculiar in the fact that these two events should occur so nearly at the same time, just as though Chamberlain and Grant had privately instigated the negroes to murder. The ball has opened in earnest and there is no back down now. Wade Hampton is a soldier as well as one of the wisest and truest leaders men have ever had in times of perilous troubles and the suffering people of our unfortunate sister State know this and will abide by his counsels, no matter what they must continue to suffer. The effort on the part of the administration is to goad the people on to the extent of an armed resistence to the Federal troops, thus justifying the use of their bayonets in the State. The situation is interesting and may grow yet more so between this and the day of election.

The salient point of the conflict thus far is against the Radical Governor and the President of the Republican party and this lies in the fact that not one lawyer of any prominence in any State of the Union has dared to defend the constitutionality of the recent order promulgated by Attorney General Taft, and on the strength of which South Carolina has been invaded by the Federal troops. And in addition to this fact we find nearly every member of the South Carolina Judiciary, Republican and Democrat, as well as one of the two Republican Senators from that State (Robertson) bearing unequivocal testimony to the quiet and peace which has reigned in that State. As illustrative of this fact Judge Mackey, a Republican who has taken the stump for Hayes and Wheeler, but a man of nerve and of determination, in a charge recently issued by him to the Grand Jury at York Court has taken a noble, manly and positive attitude in defence of the people. Judge Mackey may be said to speak for others as well as himself and to give a clear idea of the exact condition of affairs, we publish his charge here:

In charging the Grand Jury His Honor stated that he had heard, but had no facts warranting the imputation, that armed organizations exist in this county, having for their object the intimidation of voters for the purpose of controlling the approaching election. While nothing of this kind had occurred in York county for the past five years, and while the citizens were never more peaceably inclined, it is the duty of the Court to instruct the Grand Jury to inquire if such organizations do exist; and if they find they do, to report the same to the Court; while if they find that they do not exist, likewise to report the fact. The Court announced its readiness to move at all times to secure an inviolable ballot, and to maintain the law supreme, without the guidance of an executive officer at Washington. His Honor then stated that his attention had been called to the recent order of Attorney General Taft, which he characterized as the most formidable and audacious act of political intimidation at present within the knowledge of the Court; and said that the Judge of a Court who would permit the provisions of that order to be enforced in his circuit would be false to his duty. He said it is the duty of the courts and of every citizen of the State to aid the United States civil and military authorities when such aid is required; but the law fixes a limit to the authority of an executive officer, and when he transcends that limit he himself becomes amenable. The circular of Attorney General Taft, continued His Honor, in effect expunges the law and its duly constituted tribunals and substitutes the will of a subordinate United States officer therefor. The law is ample to check intimidation of voters and to punish those guilty of intimidation; and the rights of no voter shall be trampled upon, no matter what his political sentiments or race or color may be. United States marshals and deputy marshals will not be permitted, on this judicial circuit, to carry out the provisions of the order of the Attorney General to the extent of disregarding the duly issued process of the State courts; and should they offer resistance to judicial authority adequate force would be invoked to maintain that authority, and the Court would assume the responsibility. He who acts upon the provisions of that circular will do so at his peril if he violates the constitutional or legal rights of the humblest citizen. The circular of the Attorney General in directing United States marshals to disregard the State officers in the execution of their instructions virtually proposes that every marshal and deputy marshal shall be constituted a supreme tribunal, whose acts, however flagrantly violative of the constitution and laws of the State, shall not be subject to review by the courts of the State. The President of the United States even cannot suspend the writ of habeas corpus for a single hour in time of peace, unless specially authorized thereto by the Congress of the United States. Yet the Attorney General assumes to empower a deputy marshal not only to suspend this great safeguard of personal liberty at will, but to annul, for the time being, the whole body of criminal statutes of the State, enacted pursuant to the constitution and laws of the United States for the due protection of the life, liberty and property of the citizen.

His Honor also instructed the Grand Jury that it constitutes intimidation for an employer to threaten to discharge his employes unless they vote a certain way, and that it is likewise intimidation if a laborer refuses to work unless his employer votes a certain way.

This, then, being the position of affairs in South Carolina we do not fear that the whites will allow themselves to be goaded into such acts of aggressive retaliation, to say nothing of an armed resistance to the Federal authority, as will endanger their own success or that of their party in the National issue. Hampton knows how to plan and to carry out a defensive campaign as well as an offiensive one and we predict that the canvass will proceed with more determination than ever before while white men are being arrested and held for trial at the sweet will of Chamberlain and Grant. The remedy is in the State courts and it is there that the actual fight must take place. Neither can Chamberlain or Grant remove the State judges and the former certainly cannot cow them. Judge Mackey has declared in effect that the authority under which the State is now declared in a state of insurrection is unconstitutional and has been usurped for the occasion and is therefore not binding on any Court in the land. He goes further and says that United States officials will not be allowed to disregard the process of the State Courts (meaning thereby such writs of *habeas corpus* as they may issue) and plainly asserts that force will be met with force and that the Court will assume the responsibility. These are brave words and we believe that Judge Mackay means what he says and will abide by them notwithstanding the fact that Grant has come to Chamberlain's aid since the charge was delivered.

As to the motives which have prompted this onslaught upon the liberties of the people of South Carolina the thing is plain enough. Chamberlain is the candidate of the riff raff element of his party and has been repudiated by almost every Republican of prominence in the State. He has therefore to look to the ignorant negro vote to ensure his election and the inroads recently made upon this vote in favor of Hampton have rendered his success so uncertain that he has found it necessary to resort to desperate means. And we all know that no means are too desperate or too despicable for the ordinary genius of the Radical tribe to resort to in an extremity. Hence the war of the Federal administration upon the peace preserving people of South Carolina.

The Late Elections—Comments of the Press Thereon.

New York Herald, Ind.

The balance of advantage is on the side of the Democrats; but only on the condition that they show wisdom, courage and moderation in their canvass.

Philadelphia American, (Rep.)

The battle has been fought for the local, State and Congressional tickets in Ohio and Indiana, and the Republicans of the country know the result. It was the preliminary conflict to the greater one of November. And now let every Republican take renewed courage and never cease work until victory has crowned his efforts next month at the polls. The enemy will not fail to redouble their efforts.—They are desperate, but hope with a united South to carry sufficient States in the North to elect their candidate.

New York Journal of Commerce, (Ind.)

Enough is already at hand of the election returns from these States to improve the spirits of the opposition, and to increase the chances of a change the next year in the national administration. It is plain, as we have several times most distinctly stated, that the Presidential election is to depend entirely on the vote of the thinking men of the country. The extreme partisans on either side will vote their respective tickets, and nothing in the prospect will change their determination. But the middle, moderate men who are totally dissatisfied with the existing administration, and are earnestly desiring a thorough reform, can now see that the issue is entirely in their hands.

New York Evening Post, (Rep)

The back of the Grant-Hayes campaign is broken. Yesterday's work in the great Western stronghold of Republicanism determines the attitude of the nation in November. What this work is, and what it means, can only be understood when it is remembered that Indiana and Ohio were claimed, less than two months ago, by the National Republican Committee; that they have been Republican States from the beginning; and that the average Republican majority in Presidential years since 1860 has been, in Indiana 7,566, and in Ohio 24,285. It is no gust of transient passion that has wrought this great change in the minds of the people; it is the strong and steady flood that will sweep the land before it subsides. Now for Massachusetts.

New York World, (Dem.)

To say that this is "glory enough for one day" is to express the just feelings with which such a result against such odds and in such a field must be hailed by all good Democrats and by all friends of reform and of good government. But it becomes us all to accept this splendid triumph simply as a summons to new and more vigorous exertions in the great cause. The unexpected defeat which they have suffered will simply exasperate our antagonists; and they must be met henceforward at every point with renewed determination and an invincible purpose on the part of the Democrats of the East not only to rival but to surpass in November the discipline, the spirit and the united energy which have been so successfully displayed by our brethren and allies in the West.

Chicago Tribune, (Rep.)

The majority for Williams at best will be very small, but is enough to enable the Democrats to insist that they can carry the State for Tilden next month. Although we firmly believe that Hayes will carry Indiana, the moral effect of the election will be on the side of the Democrats. It is best to be candid in these things.

N. Y. Tribune (Rep.)

It is a set-back for Ohio and Indiana. They have been pluming themselves on being the "decisive," "pivotal," and various other kinds of States for a long time, but their vote this year will have little more effect on the result in November than that of Vermont. The outlook at present is little different from what it was at the opening of the campaign.

Chicago Times (Ind.)

That the Democrats have been permitted to obtain the expression of the reform-demand in that State is the strongest evidence of the tremendous inspiration Tilden has been in the campaign. His character as a statesman competent to seize the most difficult problems before the country has impressed itself upon the farmers of the State, and they have upheld Uncle James Williams as a token that they mean still more firmly to uphold Tilden when the time comes. The majority given for Williams will be doubled, and not unlikely quadrupled, in November, when local issues are out of the way.

Baltimore Sun (Dem.)

Now the Democrats emerge from the State contests with much more of victory than has been their fortune during any presidential contest since the war. In addition to Indiana and West Virginia they have recently carried Arkansas, Alabama, Kentucky, Oregon, Georgia and Delaware, with heavy gains in the town elections in Connecticut over last year's Democratic majority. Such is the status for the start in the presidential election of 1876.

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.)

Indiana sure for Tilden and reform; West Virginia certain for the Democratic nominees; Ohio, the home of Hayes, almost captured by the indomitable Democracy; a solid South marching on to victory, and an awakened North throwing off the trammels of corrupt Radicalism. Who, oh! who, will care for Rutherford now?

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

The loss of Indiana makes it extremely doubtful whether Hayes can be forced beyond one hundred and twenty-five electoral votes. It puts Pennsylvania and Illinois in doubt and assures Wisconsin to the Democrats. There will not be a contest for New York, which Tilden will carry in an easy walk-over, with fifty thousand votes to spare. Connecticut and New Jersey are as certain as Kentucky, to say nothing about the Pacific States, which have been conceded by the Republicans all along. There is really but one hope now for Hayes, and that a poor one, to wit: that the Democrats will take to rejoicing, will abandon work for play, and, by over confidence and neglect, deliver the fruits of their victory to the enemy—a slim chance, truly!

To Supervisors of Election

OFFICE OF THE SUP'V'R OF ELECTIONS,
Eastern District of North Carolina,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1876.

The following digest of so much of the Revised Statutes of the United States, "Title 26. The Election Franchise," as relates to the powers and duties of Supervisors of Election in North Carolina, is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned therein:

1. Supervisors of Election are appointed by the Circuit Court on the application of ten citizens of a precinct or county, through the Chief Supervisor, and hold office during the pleasure of the Court.

2. Two Supervisors are appointed for each precinct, of opposite political sentiments, who must be voters therein, and able to read and write the English language.

3. They must take and subscribe the statutory oath of office and file the same with the Chief Supervisor before enteiring upon duty.

4. They are required to attend at the place of registration and of voting at all times when a member of Congress or other United States officer is to be elected.

5. They are to take, occupy and hold, such positions as in their judgment will best enable them to see the ballot boxes, and the persons offering to register and vote, and to scrutinize the manner in which the registration and voting is being conducted.

6. They are to mark for challenge any person known or suspected to be wrongfully offering to register or vote, and to note upon the books the name of any person who may be fradulently allowed or refused to register and vote.

7. They must personally inspect and scrutinize the registry and poll books, and may affix their signatures to each page thereof, in such manner as to enable them to detect and expose any wrongful addition or removal of names or checks therein.

8. They are to personally count and scrutinize each ballot in the canvass, after the close of the Polls on election day, in whatever place or box found, and however said box, place or ballot may be endorsed or labeled, and not to leave the place of registration or voting until such registration or voting, together with the canvass and counting of the votes, and all the reports, returns, certificates and statements, or copies thereof, relating to such registration or election, are wholly completed.

9. They must immediately forward to the Chief Supervisor of the District a full and detailed statement, *under oath*, of every unlawful registration or vote offered or accepted, and of every lawful registration or vote offered and refused; every unlawful attempt to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any person entitled to register or vote, from registering or voting, or to allow any person not entitled to register or vote; every attempt by bribery, solicitation, interference, hindrance, molestation, violence, or threats thereof, on the part of any person or persons whatever, to prevent the Supervisors or other officers, from fully and freely performing all the duties of their office at such registration and election; and generally, every violation of the law relating to such election, together with the names of the offenders and witnesses thereof.

10. Supervisors have no power to make arrests except when summoned thereto by the Deputy Marshal, and have no authority whatever except at the time and place of registration and voting, and in the presence of the officers holding the same, including the counting of the votes and making returns thereof.

11. Supervisors of election, while on duty, are not subject to arrest by any State authority or process whatever, and in no such case should submit to arrest.

12. In conclusion, I have only to say that the manifest intent and purpose of the law under which Supervisors of Election are appointed, is to secure a fair election, and while as citizens they have the undoubted right to indulge in political preferences, and enforce, as they may be able, their partizan convictions, they have no such rights as Supervisors of Election, and the exercise or attempt to exercise them is inconsistent with their duty, and in violation of the oath required to be taken for the faithful and impartial performance of their duties, and as they are appointed from the best men of the two leading political parties, it is expected that they will challenge the respect of all by mingling courtesy with firmness in their official demeanor.

A. W. SHAFER,
U. S. Commissioner and Chief Supervisor.

Major Engelhard.

This gentleman, our candidate for Secretary of State, has made a gallant and effective canvass in the transmontane region of the State. On all sides are his speeches spoken of as eloquent and vigorous expositions of the true issues now presented to the people of the country for their arbitration. He not only has added greatly to his individual reputation as an able and logical speaker, but given to the great cause of reform and honesty an impetus, in the sections he has visited, that will continue to increase in force until the grand result of victory will be reached when the sun of November 7th shall have set forever upon Radical misrule and corruption.—*Raleigh News.*

The war ceased eleven years ago; and all sensible men in the North believe that it is now time to let the Southern States manage their own affairs, and believe this because they see that wherever Federal interference has ceased peace has come at once.—*N. Y. Herald.*

1876 FALL CAMPAIGN. 1876

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oct 6-5t 36 Market Street.

NOTICE.

Meeting of Onslow Court Postponed Until Second Week of the Term.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A PETITION OF the officers, attorneys and members of both political parties of Onslow county, Judge Moore has postponed the Court until the Second week of the Term on account of the general election.

A. C. HUGINS, C. S. C.,
oct 6-2w Onslow County.

Centennial Award!

MARYLAND PIANOS AHEAD!

The Celebrated Piano Manufacturers, MESSRS. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., have received the highest award for their grand square and upright pianos at the hands of the international jury on musical instruments at the Centennial Exhibition, in the shape of diplomas of honor and a medal of merit. By the peculiar system of awards adopted by the jury of the Centennial Exhibition the number of awards is a large one, the same kind of medals being given to pianos of all grades, but the true test of merit, it is alleged, appears only in the reports of the judges accompanying the medals, and this places the Knabe pianos in the front.

The celebrated Knabe Pianos are for sale at HEINSBERGER'S Live Book and Music Store, 39 and 41 Market street. [oct 6-tf

THE CAPE FEAR.

New Paper in Wilmington.

I WILL ISSUE, IN THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, ON OR ABOUT OCT. 10, 1876, A DAILY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER, with the name written above. "The Cape Fear" will be devoted primarily to the interests of the region after which it is named, but it will likewise give the news and general news of the day and will always advocate the principles pure and straight of the great Democratic party.

Subscription Rates: $5 for one year; $2 50 for six months; $1 25 for three months; invariably in advance.

Now is the time to subscribe to a cheap, reliable Democratic Daily.

oct 6-tf CICERO W. HARRIS.

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50 Hhds. Cuba "

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KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

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80 Boxes A No. 1 Cream Cheese.
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100 Boxes and Half Box Candles,
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sept 24-tf

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REV. J. D. HUFHAM, Associate Editor.
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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY of choice Literature, will be issued from the office of the BOND MESSENGER OFFICE commencing with January, 1877. The first number will be ready for mailing by December 15th, and the period of publication will be published each succeeding month thereafter without interruption. No advantage will be neglected which either talent or capital can command, to render each issue agreeable and instructive, containing a choice reading, by popular writers, both home and abroad.

The Carolina Household Magazine will be a large 32-page, eighty-four column monthly, handsomely printed on tinted book paper and beautifully illustrated. It is a thoroughly southern enterprise and its success is already fully assured. The publisher means to make it a first-class monthly, that, once introduced in the family circle, is sure to be eagerly watched for and carefully preserved. The "UPRAISE OF GALILEE" will prove an attractive feature. The January number will contain a life-like picture of

EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

and biographical sketch, to be followed in each succeeding number with photographs of other prominent statesmen, divines, &c.

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Agents Wanted Everywhere.

JULIUS A. BONITZ, Publisher
Goldsboro, N. C

The Robesonian,

PUBLISHED every Wednesday Morning in Lumberton, N. C., by W. Wallace McDiarmid, has the largest circulation of any country paper in the State. It circulates extensively in the counties of Robeson, Richmond, Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, Brunswick and in the adjoining counties of Marion, Marlboro and Darlington, in South Carolina. As a local newspaper it has no superior. It is one of the few country papers whose editor and publisher gives his whole time and attention to its columns.

In politics the Robesonian will strive to promote the principles of the Democratic Conservative party, and is uncompromisingly in favor of white supremacy. Its local columns will always be seen with the latest and best news, written in a brief intelligent and business like manner. Its editorials will be short and bold and upon subjects which directly concern our people. As an advertising medium it is much sought after and has a patronage second to no other country paper. Established in 1870, it has ever since been increasing in influence and popularity until it has reached and occupied the very front rank of North Carolina journalism.

Rates—Cash in advance—One year $2 50; six months $1 25; three months 75 cents. Send a three cent stamp for specimen copy. Advertising rates furnished on application. Also campaign rates which are very reasonable.

august 4-tf

THE SENTINEL for the CAMPAIGN

THE canvass now opening is the most important in which the people of North Carolina have been engaged since the momentous election of 1868. Upon its result depends the weal or woe of the State and Union.

The Raleigh Sentinel will, as ever, be in the front of the fight, sustaining fearlessly and faithfully the candidates of the National Democratic party, and the action and nominees of the State Democratic Convention. To this it pledges the whole power and influence of a journal which, in the past, has done what it could to save the interests, and preserve the rights and liberties, of the people of North Carolina.

In order that it may be within the means of every Democrat in the State to read the Raleigh Sentinel during the canvass, we have established the following campaign rates, free of postage and for country subscribers only, beginning with this day and running to the 15th of November, a period of four months:

DAILY EDITION.

1 Copy.....$2 50
5 Copies..... 10 00
10 Copies..... 17 50

WEEKLY EDITION.

1 Copy.....50 cents.

In every case the money must accompany the order
july 22-tf

1872. 1876

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The Charlotte Observer

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Wilmington Journal.

WM. L. SAUNDERS, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1876.

A SILVER LINING NOW AND BRIGHT SKIES AHEAD.

The JOURNAL goes to its multitude of readers this week carrying "glad tidings of great joy." The October elections are passed, the battle has been fought and the victory has been won. Indiana has gone Democratic decisively, and West Virginia most emphatically. We have lost Ohio it is true, if, indeed, we can be said to have lost that which was not ours, and the prospect for success next month is indeed a flattering one. In the Democratic victories in Connecticut, Alabama, Georgia, Indiana and West Virginia, we see the first glimmering of the silver cloud that portrays the flood of sunshine with its bright blue skies that shall burst upon our vision in November.

The returns from the elections on the Tuesday of last week place the majority for "Blue Jeans" Williams, the Democratic candidate for Governor, at 5,000, while the majority in West Virginia is about 12,000 for the Democratic ticket. It is true that the Democrats have lost several Congressmen in Indiana and Ohio but it must be remembered that this is merely losing a portion of the great and unexpected gains made on the great tidal wave of two years ago, while in West Virginia the gains are great and striking in that the Legislature is Democratic and two United States Senators are thus secured.

We state in last week's JOURNAL that the vote of Indiana and West Virginia would of itself decide the Presidential contest and secure the election of Tilden and Hendricks and in this opinion we are more than ever confirmed upon a calm and dispassionate review of the field. This opinion is based upon the following carefully considered estimate: The cry of a "Solid South" has not been without a cause, as the indications now are that everyone of the Southern States, including Delaware, Maryland and Missouri and excepting only South Carolina, will vote the Democratic ticket. This gives 131 votes to start on out of an electoral college of 369 votes, of which 185 are necessary to a choice. Adding, then, to the "Solid South" 35 votes from New York, 6 from Connecticut, 9 from New Jersey 15 from Indiana and 3 from Oregon, we have 199 votes, or 14 more than the necessary majority, while there are chances for the Democrats in Nevada, Colorado, California and South Carolina, which, if these States should go Democratic with the rest, would add 19 votes for Tilden, making a total of 218, or 33 votes more than are necessary to elect him, while the Democrats do not despair of carrying some of the other States. Of course, the events of the near future, between this and the day of election, may make some decided changes but we think that the above estimate is as correct as can be approximated at this stage of the campaign.

The great and final and decisive battle will most likely be fought in New York, and to this State all eyes are turned. The Democrats there are confident and hopeful, yet do not relax any of their exertions. The chances are decidedly in their favor, Tilden having been elected Governor of the State in 1874 by a majority of 50,317. We can confidently look to him, therefore, to carry his own State this year, if he can but do this, he will ensure, beyond a doubt, his election to the Presidency of the United States.

ANOTHER BUGBEAR.

We are told in Crusade history that the English Richard Coeur de Leon inspired such wholesome fear in the minds of the Saracens that mothers were wont to hush their infants' cries by the mention of his terrible name and that their horsemen, whenever a steed started at an object on the roads he would exclaim: "Ha: fool; dost think that Richard is behind that bush?" So it is with South Carolina's Radical Governor. Alarmed by the fears his own imagination has conjured up, he sees a Richard in every bush and the phantoms of his sleepless nights are but the fears of his waking hours. The last result of his diseased imagination is given to the world in the assertion that he has information to the effect that on the night of the 9th instant a body of 300 armed men broke open the county jail of Edgefield and took from it 370 stand of State arms which were stored there. The curious feature of the Governor's story is that the acting deputy sheriff, or the jailor, or a United States sentinel, who was on post not over 200 yards distant, were not aware of the presence of the armed band nor the carrying off the arms. "Nobody," says the Governor, "but those concerned in the plot knew anything about it," and he, of course, believes that the white men perpetrated this fresh outrage. These arms were taken from the negro militia at a time of great disorder in Edgefield county in 1874, upon the condition that the rifle club would disband, and have since been stored there. They were principally breech-loaders.

It is hardly necessary to say that this is the first and only information yet had relative to this last Ku Klux outrage. Mr. Chamberlain is rapidly qualifying himself for a position on the editorial staff of the Washington *Republican* or the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* when he shall have been told by the people in November that they have no longer any need of his services.

The Cape Fear

Is the title of a handsome 24 column daily, the publication of which has just been begun in this city, the first number having appeared last Sunday. It is edited and controlled by Mr. Cicero W. Harris, recently of the *Star*, and one of the most accomplished writers to be found anywhere in this State. We tender him our best wishes for his success.

[From the News and Courier.]

Bloody Work at Canton!

THE NEGRO MILLITIA ATTACK THE UNARMED DEMOCRACY.

A Solemn Agreement Violated—The Muskets of the Republicans Ready in the Bushes—A Sudden Onslaught—Fourteen Democrats Killed and Wounded—The Retreat of the Democrats—Reinforcements Sent to Cainhoy Last Night.

Early in the present political canvass in Charleston County the Democracy expressed a desire to meet the Republicans in joint discussion. There was some difficulty, at first, in obtaining this concession, the Republicans being accustomed, in previous years, to have the field to themselves on the islands and in the parishes outside of the city. It was seen, however, that it was far better to make a general arrangement for "dividing time" than to leave the matter to the discretion of the managers of each particular meeting, and, as soon as the Republicans announced what meetings they intended to hold, Col. Simonton, the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for Charleston County, addressed a note to Mr. C. C. Bowen, the Republican county chairman, asking that the Democratic canvassers be heard at the Republican meetings.—The request was promptly acceded to, the only condition, and one entirely satisfactory to the Democracy, being that no guns should be taken to the meetings by either party. Under the arrangement so made joint discussions have taken place at Strawberry, on John's Island, on Edisto Island and at other points. The Democrats conformed strictly to their agreement, but the Republicans, on some occasions, as at Strawberry, were armed with muskets and shotguns. On Edisto, on Saturday, they were well provided with bludgeons and knives.—No uneasiness or distrust was, however, aroused, and the Democratic speakers would have willingly gone alone, and without escort, to any part of the country. This was the condition of affairs when the steamer Pocosin left the wharf yesterday morning, having aboard the Democratic speakers appointed to attend the joint meeting to be held at Bucklick Church, about three miles from Cainhoy, in the parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis.

A RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATION.

The Poco in was chartered for the exclusive use of the Democratic party, and had between one hundred and two hundred Democrats aboard. Among them were the speakers: the Hon. M. P. O'Connor, candidate for Congress; Mr. St. Julien Jervey, candidate for solicitor; Messrs, Ficken and C. C. White, candidates for the Legislature; C. C. Leslie, colored, candidate for county commissioner; Col. M. R. Delany, colored, and others. Before the Pocosin left a large party of negroes made a dash and endeavored to secure a passage. They were very noisy and threatening, declaring that they intended "to go anyhow," and that they wanted a chance "to clean out the d—d Democrats," &c. Some of them are believed to belong to the Hunkadori Club, whose members were the leaders in the riot of the 6th of September, when the colored Democrats were attacked and several citizens were wounded. As many of these men as could be accommodated were, however, taken aboard. One man threatened "to raise h—l on that boat." He did not go. Just as the steamer was ready to start word was received that County Chairman Bowen was on his way down, and would like to accompany the Democratic party. This courtesy was extended to him and his companions, and, at last, the steamer got away.

THE ARRIVAL AT CAINHOY.

There was no incident worth noting on the run to Cainhoy. The Democrats amused themselves by firing with their pistols at such objects in the river as attracted their attention, and before the journey was over many of the few pistols were empty. This fact was known to the Republicans who were aboard. During the trip, Mr. O'Conner and County Chairman Bowen conferred together, and it was agreed that each side should be allowed two hours during the meeting, each side dividing the two hours, as might be thought proper, among its speakers. The steamer reached Cainhoy at about half-past 2 o'clock, and the Democracy were most hospitably received by the villagers, who had provided wagons and other vehicles to convey them to the Brick Church, the place of meeting, about three miles distant. Bowen started off in a buggy as soon as he could land, and must have reached the Brick Church half an hour or more before the arrival of the Democrats.

THE SCENE OF THE CONFLICT.

The place of meeting was on rising ground, a small hill. In front of the speaker's stand, and forty or fifty yards distant was the Church, with the small building used as a vestry on its right. To the left of the stand was an old brick building, with only part of the walls standing. Bowen called the meeting to order, and James Stuart, colored, was appointed chairman for the Republicans, and Mr. Samuel Sanders, the precinct chirman, was chosen chirman for the Democrats. A lively air was played by the Eutaw Band, which Democrats had brought from town, and the speaking began. Mr. W. St. Julien Jervey was the first speaker, and, much as he has spoken, never spoke better. The speech was listened to with deep attention, and there was no tign of trouble.

W. J. McKinlay, colored, was to follow Mr. Jervey. The band was playing, and some of the negroes shouted out that they did not want any music; they wanted to hear their people talk. As soon as the air was finished, the band stopped, and McKinlay, who seemed nervous and excited, began a very violent speech. He had not, however, spoken more than two or three minutes when there was a slight disturbance, such as might be caused by a runaway horse, on the left of the stand. This attracted very little attention, but was followed by a musket shot. Instantly the colored men at the meeting darted to the bushes and seized their guns which there lay hidden. From the bushes and from the further side of the ravine volley after volley was fired into the surprised, betrayed and almost defenceless Democrats.

THE WAY THE FIGHT BEGAN.

Many different and conflicting accounts of the origin of the fighting have been given. One statement is that, while McKinlay was speaking, some negro women ran into the crowd, crying out that "the whites had taken the muskets of the colored men," and that the firing immediately followed. Another of our informants says that there was a fight, and a pistol drawn, and the negroes then began firing.—Comparing the several accounts, which have some points in common, and in some respects corroborate each other, some general conclusions can be reched, These we now give.

Before the meeting some of the Democrats walked over to the ruined building off to the left of the stand, and found that a large number of loaded muskets, some forty or fifty, were hidden in a corner, or in the fire-place. They did not remove the guns, or say anything about them, but the fact that they visited the building may have given rise to the report of the ejaculations of the negro women. The guns were found sometime before the firing commenced. It is tolerably certain that somewhat later there was a quarrel between two men, a colored Republican and a white Democrat. One informant asserts that the Republican had denounced what Mr. Jervey had said as "a pack of lies." The Republican struck the Democrat, and the blow was returned. At this moment a colored man seized a musket and fired at the whites. The full attention of the meeting had not yet been caught. A number of negroes edged down towards the swamp, and a few seconds later a volley was fired at the whites from the swamp. The negroes who were left near the stanp ran at once to the bushes, where, as was then seen, their guns were hidden. From the bushes they fired at the whites, while the negroes in the ravine continued their fire. It should be noted here that not one of the Democrats had a rifle, musket or shot gun; that it was agreed that no such weapons should be taken to the meetings; that the Republicans, most of them members of the militia, had their guns close at hand; that the firing from the swamp was too quick and steady to have been the work of any other than an organized body.

THE WHITES UNDER FIRE.

As soon as the firing began a party of Democrats ran to the old brick building where the guns were secreted, and took several of them. These were fired, apparently without effect, at the militiamen in the ravine. The Democrats, white and colored, in front of the stand were in a pitiful plight. Not more than a third of their number were armed, and they with pistols only. These they vainly fired at the negroes, who held positions fifty and a hundred yards away. Being practically defenceless, the whites rapidly, and in some disorder, retreated down the road towards Cainhoy. At the Church a small party rallied, and prevented any pursuit that might have been contemplated. Ball and buckshot cut the leaves and sung around the ears of the rear guard. Sullenly and steadily they withdrew, the negroes saluting them with a farewell volley. The engagement was soon over, but the casualties were heavy and distressing. It is wonderful that so many escaped unhurt. The negroes, squatting among the scrub-oaks, took pot-shots at ever Democrat whom they could draw a bead on. Mr. O'Connor escaped an ugly wound by being pushed aside at the Church, as a negro fired at him, and Mr. Jervey was deliberately shot at, although he had not even drawn his pistol. The stand at the Church, among the gravestones, was certainly the salvation of the party and the gallantry of Messrs. Wescoat, W. Hampton Smith and Jervey is highly praised. Their names are mentioned especially, with no idea of detracting from the merit of their brave comrades.

WHERE WAS BOWEN?

What became of Bowen is not prositively known. It is said he called out for some one to accompany him and try and stop the firing, and it is known that Mr. G. R. Walker, a Democrat, did at once walk with Bowen up to the muzzles of the militia muskets, and tried to pursuade the militia to lay down their arms. But Cyrus Gilliard, Bowen's right hand man, was extremely violent and urged the negroes to continue the fight. Gilliard is reported to have said: "Now's the time; we've got em;" and one eye-witness informs us that Gilliard himself fired five shots at the whites. The negroes paid no heed to remonstrances, and renewed the firing. One of them, pointing to Mr. Walker, who, being on a mission of peace, had not drawn his pistol, cried out, "shoot that white man." By stragetic movements from tree to tree, the brave young Democrat managed to rejoin his comrades. Bowen himself had a very narrow escape. A wounded Democrat put a pistol to the back of his head, and was about to blow his brains out, when his arm was thrown up by another Democrat who was near by. Bowen did not come up to the city last night, but remained at Cainhoy.

A STAMPEDE.

The horses and mules used by the Democrats in going to the meeting were stampeded during the fight, and most of them were taken off by the Republican negroes. The Democrats who had gone to the church in wagons and other vehicles returned painfully to Cainhoy on foot. There was a dead set at the colored Democrats. Mr. Leslie was wounded, so were Mr. Bennett and his son. Col. Delany was in request, but was one of the first men to reach the steamer, and is safe.

AT CAINHOY.

The small community at Cainhoy were terribly alarmed at the fight and its result. It was evident that the Republican negroes were masters of the peninsula, and it was feared that they might attack the village itself. Two of the Democrats were discovered to be missing, Mr. McNeill, and Mr. Whitaker. It was decided, therefore, to leave forty or fifty men at Cainhoy to protect the place, and to send the Pocosin at once to Charleston for reinforcements and such other aid as was required.

THE SCENE IN THE CITY.

The Pocosin reached Charleston about 7 o'clock, and arrangements were at once made to send a strong body of men to Cainhoy. About 9 o'clock she cast off, having aboard from seventy-five to one hundred men, under the direction of Major G. L. Bust, of the Palmetto Guard. All the members of this company who had attended the meeting remained at Cainhoy, excepting Mr. Smith, who came up to the city to report, and Mr. Couch who, being wounded, accompanied him. There was intense excitement in the city, and five hundred men could have been had if desired. It is not thought there will be any further trouble, and the Pocosin, when she returns to-day, is expected to report that all is quiet.

THE CASUALTIES.

From the nature of the fight, which was practically all on one side, the casualties were confined almost exclusively to the Democrats. The following is believed to be an accurate list of the Democrats who were wounded:

1. Mr. Alexander McNeill, of King street, was certainly severely wounded and is reported to have died. This is not certain, as he was missing when the Democrats returned to Cainhoy.

2. Mr. Thomas Whitaker, of Charleston, an elderly citizen, who was present merely as a looker on, was shot through the neck and fell to the ground. He, too, was missing, and is reported to have died. After he was wounded he was robbed by the Republican negroes of his watch and boots.

3. Capt. C. Carroll White was wounded in the shoulder and foot. The wounds are painful and not dangerous. Last night he was doing well.

4. W. Hampton Smith was wounded slightly in the arm, causing some loss of blood, but not disabling him. His coat was riddled.

5. W. St. Julien Jervey was wounded slightly in the leg.

6. S. L. Bennett, colored, the mer[illegible] county auditor, was wounded slightly in the left foot and ankle. His leg is very much swollen.

7. Augus G. Bennett, colored, son of S. L. Bennett, was wounded severely in the groin and left ankle.

8. M. P. Church was wounded in the calf of the leg, severely.

9. William Sineath was wounded in the head and ear.

10. Lewis Jones was wounded in the breast.

11. E. A. Cobia was wounded slightly in the thigh.

12. Elmore Dukes was slightly wounded.

13. —— Larrisey is also reported wounded.

The wounds were dressed by Mr. J. E. Farris on the Pocosin on the way home.

Nothing positive is known of the losses, if any, among the Republicans, except what is stated by Mr. Henry Sanders—that a negro took aim and fired at him, and a negro, who was by his side, fell dead at his feet. Mr. Sanders was not hit; the ball intended for him had killed the negro. There are rumors that colored men, two or three, were seen to drop their arms but this does not prove that they were hurt. A score of pistols, as against one or two hundred muskets and shot guns, count for very little. We doubt that any negroes were killed beyond the one mentioned by Mr. Sanders, and it is as likely as not that none were wounded

STATEMENT OF S' L BENNETT.

S. L. Bennett, a prominent colored citizen of Charleston, formerly county auditor, and now planting in St. Thomas and St. Dennis Parish, who was present at the meeting yesterday, gives the following account of the difficulty. He says: We reached the landing at Cainhoy and disembarked peaceably, and proceeded to the spot where the meeting was to take place. This spot was near the old Brick Church, and the stand from which the speakers were to address the crowd was situated on the top of a hill, at the foot of which was a gully hedged in on the other side with bushes. A joint discussion was arranged for, and whites and blacks assembled around the stand, mixed promiscuously together, and all apparently without arms. The Hon. M. P. O'Connor was appointed time keeper, and Mr. St. Julien Jervey, the Democratic candidate for solicitor of the circuit, made the opening speech, which was listened to with marked attention and respect. We were to have a nice peaceable meeting, when W. S. McKinlay (colored) registrar of mesne conveyance, who, it was agreed, should follow Mr. Jervey in behalf of the Republicans, took the stand and began his speech. He had spoken probably for about two minutes, when I perceived a commotion or a kind of stampede on the outskirts of the crowd. I do not know what caused the panic, and heard at this time no shots. I thought perhaps that a horse had broken loose. I was looking to see what caused the excitement, when I saw about forty or fifty colored men moving off down the hill. On reaching the bushes they stooped and as they rose again, *every man of them had a gun in his hand*, and a moment later they raised the guns, took aim and fired directly into the crowd. The Democrats were then completely surrounded and enfiladed on every sied, and a general rush for the boat followed. The firing ceased long enough for the negroes to load, and they then poured another volley into the crowd. The firing appeared to be promiscuous. The white men had no guns, and I did not see a single white man fire a shot. I heard two or three pistol shots, but don't know who fired them. In retiring with the crowd from the stand with my son, A. G. Bennett, and just as we ascended a little bank, two negroes came out of the bushes on the top of a little hill, and took deliberate aim at myself and son and fired. I was wounded in the instep of the left foot with a small ball, apparently a buck or a large duck shot. My son was shot in seven places two shots entering the hip, two in the calf of the leg and three in the foot. The negroes were armed with muskets and some ten or fifteen were picked up in the road where they had been dropped. The party reached the boat as best they could, and the negroes held undisputed possession of the field. No attmpt was made to go back for the missing, as it was as much as our lives were worth. I do not know the names of the killed or wounded except from hearsay; and other particulars of the difficulty I have also only by hearsay. I conscientiously believe that *the whole thing was a preconcerted plan*, by whom I cannot say, to take advantage of the slightest pretext and fire upon the unarmed crowd; for the moment the disturbance started, the negroes rushed to the bushes in every direction and began a promiscuous firing.

Bennett was suffering considerably from the wound in the foot, and his son is badly wounded.

STATEMENT OF J. R. JENKINS.

J. R. Jenkins, the well know colored Democrat who was at the meeting at Cainhoy yesterday, said, in addressing the Fourth Ward Colored Democratic Club at their hall last night that the difficulty had been brought on by the Radicals, and upon them should be fastened the responsibility of the affair. He also stated, as to its origin, that it was caused by a colored Republican who lives at Cainhoy firing off a pistol several times. Jenkins said he could not be mistaken as to the origin of the difficulty, as he was on the ground and saw all that occurred.

Duplin county is always good and true and neither a sluggard nor yet a laggard in the race. Radical and so-called "independent" candidates have always found it a hard Jordan to travel and now the few faithful longers after official flesh pots are minishing from the land. For some months past there has been but two white Radicals in Island creek township and now one of these, Mr. Hinton E. Carr, has come in out of the wet and says in the Magnolia *Record* that he shall hereafter both vote and work for Tilden and Vance. Our friends in the good old county talk of 800 majority in November.

There is one duty which every man owes to himself as well as to his party and that is to see that his name is properly entered on the registration books. No matter if you have not changed your residence in the last twelve months or even the last twelve years, you must remember that we have an unscrupulous enemy to deal with and it is therefore wise and safe to see, with your own eyes, that your name is properly entered on the registration books.

Every man owes a duty to his neighbor as well as to himself and his party. See then that your own name is properly entered on the registration books and then take enough interest in the cause of honesty and reform and good government to see that your neighbors are all there likewise. It is a simple plan and an easy one and prolific in promises of success.

LET SETTLE WITHDRAW

HOLDEN'S CONFESSION.

MURDER WILL OUT.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

Who Killed Stephens!

On the night of the 28th of September, 1876, Rev. C. T. Baily, a prominent Baptist Divine and editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, in the course of a conversation with several gentlemen, at Cameron, in Moore county, made certain statements in regard to W. W. Holden which were communicated to a reporter of the Raleigh *News* and published in that paper on the morning of the 30th. In consequence of that publication, Mr. Bailey has written and printed the following card:

A CARD.

In the *Daily News* of the 30th ult., an article was published which purports to give the substance of a statement made by me to certain gentlemen at Cameron on the night of the 28th. As a matter of justice to myself and all the parties concerned it becomes necessary for me to state the followihg facts:

On my way to the Baptist State Convention in Fayetteville I was introduced to ex-Gov. Holden. During the session of the Convention I was invited to dine with him and accepted the invitation. I spent the afternoon with him, returning to the Baptist church after tea. Our intercourse was free and agreeable. He gave me an account of his religious experience and of his political troubles. He stated to me that the plan of the "Kirk war" originated with the Executive Committee of the Republican party at Washington, in the interest of the party; that he was opposed to it, but was allowed no discretion in the matter; that it was decided by that committee to inaugurate and prosecute the campaign as he did it; that if he did not carry out the wishes of the party he and the State were to be crushed; and that if he was successful in the execution of their plans he would probably receive a Cabinet appointment, the Secretaryship of the Interior.

In reference to the death of Stephens I understood from him that the Republicans had much to do with that crime; that the prosecution of those who were charged with it was discontinued because testimony was either elicited or likely to be elicited which would implicate or criminate prominent members of the Republican party; that these fears were awakened in part by the discovery of the coil from which the rope was cut which was found on the neck of the murdered man.

The statements of Gov. Holden left on me the clear and distinct impressions that he had been the unwilting instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes of his party and that he did not merit the odium which attached to his name all over the State.

During the session of the late Constitutional Convention I called on Gov. Holden in his office at his own request. In a very pleasant interview reference was made to the removal of political disabilities by Congress, and also to the removal of his own disabilities by the Convention then in session. So favorably was I impressed with statements made by him that I called on Rev. J. N. Stallings, of Duplin and a few other members, and requested them to use their influence to have Gov. Holden's disabilities removed.

I stated these facts or some of them in the conversation referred to in the *News* as mentioned above. I have also given them in other parts of the State, where Gov. Holden happened to be the subject of conversation. It was done in the free and easy style of social intercourse, and though I stated nothing which was not true, I did not expect to see it in the newspapers or in print.

In any statement which I may have made concerning Judge Boad or the hanging of Judge Kerr, I gave or meant to give my own opinions, based on information received from other sources; not from anything said to me by Gov. Holden. So far as I can now recollect he has never spoken to me in reference to either of those gentlemen.

I have made this statement in the interest of truth and not of any political party; also as a matter of justice to myself and all the persons mentioned in the *News* of the 30th.

C. T. BAILEY.

It will be seen from the above that Governor Holden unequivocally confessed to Rev. Mr. BAILEY that Stephens the Radical Senator who was killed in the Court House in Caswell county, on the 21st May, 1870, came to his death from Radical violence, and that it was because this fact was about to be made public that the investigations were brought to an end. It appears also that, with a full knowledge of the true state of affairs, the Kirk war was carried on until put a stop to by Judge BROOKS.

The record of the infamy of the Radical party is now complete, for it is proved by the confession of one of its most honored and trusted leaders, that it hesitates not to compass the murder of those who may stand in its way, even though they have been long numbered among their friends. That it hesitated not to compass by murder the death of its enemies, it needed not the confession of Governor Holden to Rev. Mr. BAILEY or to any one else to prove. That the foulest murder was intended in the Kirk war is matter of record, murder that was prevented only by the courage and integrity of Judge BROOKS.

THE TIME IS AT HAND.

Less than three weeks now intervene between this and the day of election and it behooves every man to use every effort in his power every day and every hour of the day, during the short interval left us between this and the 7th day of November. For the first time since the close of the war a national victory is in the reach of the lovers of liberty, law and order, and it needs but the stretching forth of our hands, earnest and persistent work on the hustings and at the polls, to pluck the fruits of our labors during the long campaign now drawing to its close. Six of the nine States which have voted during the past few months have declared for us and with the proper efforts now at the close of the campaign the election of Tilden and Vance is as sure as that the sun shall rise and set on the day of election.

The Norwich Bulletin says cider is so cheap this year that farmers are paying people fifty cents a barrel to drink it, and able-bodied men are making from one to two dollars a day at this rate.

Don't take anything for granted but make sure that your name is properly entered on the registration books.

Various communications, received just on the eve of going to press, are necessarily omitted id this issue.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS

JOURNAL OFFICE,
October 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 100 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 50 per bbl. Sales at quotations.

TAR—Market steady at $1 50 per bbl. Sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 25 for hard, and $2 10 for yellow dip and virgin, the latter being subject to a reduction of one-fifth.

COTTON—No official quotations, and no sales to report. The following are the last official quotations:

Ordinary	— cents
Good Ordinary	9 "
Strict Good Ordinary	— "
Low Middling	9¼ "
Middling	10 "
Good Middling	10½ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

October 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 60 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 50 for strained and good strained. Sales of 350 bbls strained reported at $1 50 per bbl.

TAR—Market quiet and steady at $1 50 per bbl. Sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 25 for hard and $2 10 for yellow dip and virgin, the latter subject to a reduction of one-fifth. Sales at quotations.

COTTON—Official reports dull. No transactions to note The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	— cents.
Good Ordinary	9 "
Strictly Good Ordinary	— "
Low Middling	9¼ "
Middling	10 "
Good Middling	10½ "

October 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 250 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 50 for strained and good strained. No sales reported.

TAR—Market firm at $1 50 per bbl. Sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 25 for hard and $2 10 for yellow dip and virgin, the latter being subject to a reduction of one-fifth. Sales at quotations.

COTTON—Market quiet, with sales of 70 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for middling. No official quotations.

October 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 31½ cents per gallon for Southern packages. Small sales at quotations and 80 casks at 32 cents, the market closing firm at latter price.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 50 for strained and good strained. Sales of 15 bbls Extra No. 1 at $2 10 per bbl.

TAR—Market firm at $1 50 per bbl. Sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 25 for hard and $2 10 for yellow dip and virgin, the latter being subject to a reduction of one-fifth. Sales at quotations.

COTTON—Market dull. Sales of 300 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	— cents
Good Ordinary	9 "
Strict Good Ordinary	— "
Low Middling	9¼ "
Middling	10 "
Good Middling	10½ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

October 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market quiet at 32 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 70 casks at 31½ cents and 25 do. city distilled at 32 cents. Market closing quiet at 31½ cents for Southern.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 50 for strained and $1 55 for good strained. Sales of 1,500 bbls good strained, buyer's option for the month, at $1 60, and 94 do low pale at $2 25 per bbl.

TAR—Officially quoted quiet at $1 50 per bbl. Sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Officially quoted firm at $1 25 for hard and $2 10 for yellow dip and virgin, the latter subject to a reduction of one-fifth.

COTTON—Officially reports quiet, with sales of 145 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	8½ cents
Good Ordinary	9 "
Strict Good Ordinary	— "
Low Middling	9¾ "
Middling	10 "
Good Middling	10½ "

October 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at 31 cents per gallon for Southern pkgs. Sales of 175 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet at $1 50 for strained and $1 55 for good strained. Sales of 1,000 bbls good strained at $1 55 per bbl.

TAR—Official quotations strong at $1 55 bid. Sales reported of 103 bbls at $1 50 and 66 do at $1 60, an advance of 10 cents on last reports. Market closing firm at latter price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market steady at $1 30 for hard and $2 20 for yellow dip and virgin, the latter being subject to a reduction of one-fifth, being an advance of 5 a 10 cents per bbl on last quotations. Sales at quotations.

COTTON—Official reports dull; Sales of 295 bales on a basis of 9⅞ cents for middling. The following are the last official quotations:

Ordinary	8½ cents
Good Ordinary	8⅞ "
Strict Good Middling	— "
Low Middling	9⅜ "
Middling	9⅞ "
Good Middling	10½ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

DIED.

ORMSBY—Died, at his father's residence, in Rocky Point, on the 14th inst., little BERTIE, son of James and Maggie Ormsby, aged 5 years.

Weep not father and mother for your little Bertie's sleeps in Jesus."

"But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which a e asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope." E.

Wholesale Prices List.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

☞These quotations apply to wholesale prices. In filling smaller orders, higher figures (as a rule) will be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
APPLES—per barrel	3 00 @
BAGGING—Domestic	15 @ 00
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb	14 @ 16
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @ 11
Sides, ₱ lb	12 @ 13
Western smoked—	
Hams, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Shoulders, ₱ lb	9½ @ 9¾
Sides, ₱ lb	11½ @ 00
Boxed—	11¾ @ 11¾
Hams, ₱ lb	10¾ @ 10¾
Shoulders, ₱ lb	8¾ @ 8¾
BEEF—	
On the hoof	8 @ 10
BARRELS—Spirits turpentine	
Second-hand, each	1 80 @ 1 75
New York, each	1 75 @ 2 00
Second-hand, each	1 75 @ 2 00
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @ 30
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	6 00 @ 7 00
Northern, ₱ M	12 @ 14 00
BUTTER—N Carolina, ₱ lb	25 @ 30
Country, ₱ lb	25 @ 35
CANDLES—Sperm, ₱ lb	50 @ 52
Adamantine, ₱ lb	12 @ 13½
CHEESE—Northern Factory ₱ lb	15 @ 16
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	14 @ 14½
Skim, ₱ lb	6 @ 12
COFFEE—Rio, ₱ lb	25 @ 26
Rio, ₱ lb	20 @ 22½
Laguayra, ₱ lb	22 @ 23
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	72½ @ 75
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	5½ @ 6
DOMESTICS—Sheeting, 4-4	9 @ 9½
Yarns	30 @ 1 00
Eggs	12½ @ 14
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	10 00 @ 16 00
No. 2, ₱ bbl	7 00 @ 11 00
No. 3, ₱ bbl	11 00 @ 11 50
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	6 00 @ 6 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₱ bbl	8 00 @ 8 25
Mackerel, ₱ ½ bbl	4 50 @ 4 75
Roe, ₱ bbl	8 00 @ 8 50
Roe, ₱ ½ bbl	4 50 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	4 85 @ 5 00
Superfine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Extra, ₱ bbl	6 50 @ 6 75
Family, ₱ bbl	7 50 @ 8 50
City Mills Super, ₱ bbl	6 00 @ 6 00
" Extra, ₱ bbl	7 50 @ 6 75
" Family, ₱ bbl	8 00 @ 8 75
" Fancy, ₱ bbl	8 50 @ 8 75
FERTILIZERS—Peruvian guano, ₱ 2,000 lb	50 0 @00 00
Navassa guano, ₱ ton	50 00 @55 00
" ₱ 2,000 lb	50 00 @55 00
" Lobos Peru, ₱ ton	50 00 @55 00
Stone, "	45 00 @55 00
Wando's Phosphate, ₱ ton	45 00 @ 00 00
Soluble Pacific, ₱ ton	45 00 @00 00
Pure bone meal, ₱ ton	45 00 @55 00
GLUE—₱ lb	10 @ 15
GRAIN—corn, in sacks	65 @ 65
corn, ₱ 56 lb	60 @ 65
oats, ₱ bushel	55 @ 60
Peas, Cow, ₱ bushel	80 @ 90
HAY—₱ 100 lb	1 10 @ 1 15
Timothy, ₱ lb	80 @ 1 00
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	6 @ 7
Dry, ₱ lb	10 @ 00
HOOP IRON—₱ lb	8 @ 00
HEADING—₱ M	6 00 @ 00 00
HOOP POLES—dressed, per bdle	75 @ 1 00
JUNIPER LOGS—₱ M	18 00 @20 00
LARD—Northern, ₱ lb	13 @ 14
North Carolina, ₱ lb	12 @ 13½
LIME—₱ bbl	1 0 @
LUMBER—Rough, ₱ M	12 00 @21 00
Scantling, ₱ M	17 00 @18 00
Boards, ₱ M	15 00 @ 00 00
Dressed flooring, ₱ M	20 00 @25 00
Sheathing, ₱ M	15 00 @ 00 00
Shingles, ₱ M	3 50 @ 4 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhds	37 @ 40
Cuba, bbls	37 @ 45
Cuba, ₱ gal	34 @ 00
Sugar-house, ₱ gal	26 @ 27
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4 to 20, ₱ keg	3 40 @ 4 15
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gallon	29 @ 00
Lard, ₱ gallon	1 20 @ 1 25
Linseed, ₱ gallon	80 @ 90
Rosin, ₱ gal	14 @ 18
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 40 @ 1 60
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bushel	80 @$1 00
Irish, ₱ bbl	3 50 @ 6 00
PORK—Mess, ₱ bbl	22 00 @ 00
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	20 00 @00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	21 00 @00 00
RICE—₱ lb	6½ @ 7
Rough, ₱ bushel	90 @ 1 00
RAGS—Bagging, ₱ lb	2¾ @ 2¾
Cotton, ₱ lb	2 @ 2½
ROPE—₱ lb	15 @ 16
SALT—Alum, ₱ bushel	75 @ 1 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	80 @ 00
Liverpool, ₱ bushel	90 @ 95
American, ₱ sack	85 @ 90
SUGAR—₱ lb	9 @ 00
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	9¾ @ 00
A—₱ lb	11¾

Wilmington Journal.

WM. L. SAUNDERS, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1876.

WHAT THE AMENDMENTS WILL DO FOR EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Under the constitution, as it now stands, the moneys coming in from fines, penalties and forfeitures are all required to be paid into the State Treasury and securely invested as a permanent fund, the interest on which is to be divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of school children living therein. It matters not how much a county may have contributed to the principal of this fund, it can only receive its proportional part of the interest. For example, from "fines, penalties and forfeitures" the county of Edgecombe, in five years, paid into the State Treasury the sum of $2,496 17, while the county of Craven during the same period paid in from same sources the sum of one dollar; yet when the interest on that amount came to be paid out for the support of schools, the county of Craven, having about the same number of school children living in it that Edgecombe had received about the some amount. In other words Edgecombe paid in very near twenty-five hundred times as much money as Craven did, but for all that she took out of the fund no more than Craven did. The county of Brunswick paid into this school fund three times as much as did the county of New Hanover, and yet New Hanover drew out near four times more for its share of the interest than Brunswick did.

A system that permits such gross inequalities as these is manifestly wrong and ought to be broken up, and this the amendments will do. If they should be ratified, all the fines and penalties annually collected will remain in the several counties, and the whole amount, not the interest merely, but both principal and interest, will be expended in the support and maintenance of the public schools in that county. And when this shall be done we may expect county commissioners and school trustees to be more vigilant in seeing to it that clerks and magistrates make prompt and honest returns.

This change alone, it is estimated, will save the people of North Carolina each year at least $25,000—and will be the means of furnishing instruction to about 25,000 more of the children of the State than are now being taught in the public schools—and whites and blacks will be equally benefited. The annual saving in money alone by this amendment, will well-nigh pay for the cost of the Constitutional Convention, to say nothing of the immense advantage it will be to the State, that there shall be taught and educated so many children, who otherwise would grow up in ignorance and only too surely in vice.

All good citizens—irrespective of race, color or previous condition—who wish their children to have the privileges of an education, and who have the prosperity of the State at heart, will consult both their interests and the good of the State by voting for the amendments.

How to Vote at the November Elections.

Six tickets are to be voted at the coming elections, and of course the same number of ballot-boxes will be used at every polling place.

Here are the tickets, arranged according to law:

1. *Electoral Tickets*—Ten Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. *State Ticket.*—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instructions and Attorney General.

3. *Congresssional Ticket.*—Members of the House of Representatives of the 15th Congress of the United States.

4. *Legislative Ticket.*—Senator (or Senators) in the General Assembly and member (or members) of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

5. *County Tickets.*—County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor, five County Commissioners, Coroner and Sheriff.

6. *Constitutional Amendment Ticket.* "RATIFICATION."

We beg leave to call especial attention to the ordinance providing for the submission of the amendments to the people at the approaching election. It will be seen that the proper ticket for those who are in favor of the amendments is "RATIFICATION" and not "*Adoption*," as some of our exchanges have it. "Ratification is the word. Let everybody vote "RATIFICATION."

We understand, says the Raleigh *News*, that there is now going on a systematic importation of Halifax and Edgecombe negroes in Nash county to vote the Radicals into office. If these fellows are spotted by the Democrats, the fraud may be prevented. Preserve all the evidence of this attempt to defeat the will of the people. If the trick should succeed, and a Republican is returned to the House, it will be of service in the probable contest over the seat.

Vance for Civil Liberty—The Habeas Corpus Order.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
Adjutant General's Office,
RALEIGH, 26th May. 1863.

General Order, No. 9.

Militia officers are ordered not to arrest any man as a conscript or deserter who may have been discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus* tried before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts of this State.

They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person not authorized by the legal order or process of a Court or Judge having jurisdiction of such cases.

By order of Governor Vance.

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

A Texas Marriage.

A letter to the New York Sun from Home Creek, Coleman county, Texas, June 12, says: Fifty miles from Fort Worth our party found themselves on one of the most delightful stretches of prairie land in Western Texas. It was three days' journey to the Twin Mountains, and, as we had plenty of time to join Col. Holland's party on their return, we concluded to accompany Capt. Hardy Parker, of the Lafitte ranch, and three of his friends, to what he termed one of the liveliest weddings that ever "jostled the State o' Texas."

"Who's to be married?" was asked.

"Old Jaquette's daughter. We call him 'Don' for short. We call her 'Reeme'; and the chap that's goin' to git her is old Uvalde's son 'Migs'; 'the blood' that saved her from a pack of Mexican hounds up the valley of the Rio Pecos about six months ago.—News of this wedding has been going the rounds of the frontier for some time, and it's calculated that the Twin Mountains will be shaken up before it's over."

So we set off over the pampas, through heavily timbered districts, along small streams, on our way to the home of Jaquette's 20,000 acres, located in the shadow of the beautiful hills above named. At length we halted in front of the long, low building, the home of the Jaquette family, a distant relative of the original Austin, who was the largest landholder in his time in Texas.

Our horses were cared for, and we were introduced to the Don. He was fifty years of age; in looks he seemed but thirty five. Straight as an arrow, cold as iceberg, black-eyed and black-haired, he looked a lord and master over all his people. His wife was bent and gray, but must have been beautiful in her younger years. Fully fifty young representative Texan drovers were in tents and in the outbuildings waiting for the morrow.

At 10 o'clock next day everything was prepared. We were shown into a large room of the house that looked more like a forest than a parlor. We were told to take refreshments lightly before the wedding ceremony. We were then conducted to the park or garden, a magnificent grove of cedar, pine, some orange and maple.

Guests from far and wide had arrived in wagons and on horseback. Backwoods maidens and stalwart cattle-keepers, in staid and gay colors, sun-bonnets and buckskins, were chatting and gossiping under the trees, the same as church audiences in civilization. Everybody seemed to have clusters of flowers, and for a time those rough and sturdy men of the plains suffered their broad sombreros to be ornamented with wreaths and their brows bound with gay hankerchiefs by fair and gentle hands.

The relatives of the bride were on one side of the garden. Her cousins were mounted on pure white horses. The relatives of the groom were on the opposite side, a noble-looking body of people. Even here was to be seen the out cropping of rude frontier society. Both families were immensely wealthy, and for a long time jealous rivals. The union of the two children was to unite two of the largest landed estates in Western Texas, and terminate further rivalry between the two families. Both houses, therefore, kept a respectable distance, and one vied with the other in frontier dress and display.

Finally a trumpet sounded, and the eyes of the hundred people present were turned toward the mansion. A procession came from the front door, such as these frontiersmen had probably never seen in all their lives.—First, came two ministers, the Revs. Thomas and Henriques, who had come 200 miles to perform the marriage ceremony. Following came Don Jacquette, by his side walked his daughter, the bride; then came the mother of young Uvalde, and by her side walked the groom, and behind them came the groom's father and the bride's mother. A few more ladies and gentlemen followed. In the center of the garden was a beautiful bower of evergreen, and beneath this the marriage ceremony was performed.

I was permitted to have a position well up in front. I first noticed the surpassing beauty of the bride. She was dark as her father, and her eyes were moist with silvery tears, shadowed by heavy brows and lashes. Her raven black hair hung in curly ringlets down her back, and two white sprays of orange blossoms were worn among them. Her dress was of white satin, trimmed with gold, reaching just to her ankles; white satin boots covered her small feet, and a necklace of pearls encircle her white round neck. She stood about five feet eight inches in height, yet looked small beside the tall and well-shaped man who was to be her husband. He was dressed in a buckskin suit, richly ornamented. The suit came from the Cherokee county. He had long, brown hair, sharp, gray eyes, regular features, and was a handsome man, standing six feet three inches, and weighing 280 pounds.

The procession ranges around the ministers in the form of a half circle, the bride and groom in the center. They all stood on the white-haired hides, especially tanned for the occasion. Before the ceremony, the father of the bride made a signal, and two men came forward with a box and placed it at the feet of the young couple. The box contained $10,000 in gold. The groom's father also made a signal, and another box of $10,000 in gold was brought forward. Then followed the presentation of titles and deeds of a vast estate, in all amounting to about 5,000 acres of the best land in Western Texas. After this, the ministers married them in a simple style, according to the forms and ceremonies of the Methodist Church.

The wedding ring was of heavy gold, and in return the bride presented her husband with a breastpin.

When the benediction was pronounced, the young Texan rangers crowded out the old people, and with their broad palms they shook the happy pair heartily by the hands.

"Make way," said the groom, "give the boys a chance. Every one of you come forward, right here, I want to see you all have a good time."

The brawny arms of the cattle drovers were extended in joyous congratulations, the music of the violin, banjo and tambourine struck up, and in a few moments the grove resembled a beautiful ball room.

Among the company were four or five beautiful octoroons in red dresses, low-necked waists, red slippers, black hair with red roses as their only ornaments. They formed a set with as many wild-looking cattle owners, and they danced a cotillion with the ease and grace of Mexican dancers. In another group were several guitar players, all women, who were singing and playing. A pretty young maiden and a lad were executing a double "Texan fling," and uncouth, fantastic turn and twist, that requires plenty of action and strength in the limbs. Bashful young men retired and indulged in a mustang race; others had a quoiting match, and still others threw knives, jumped, ran, elevated heavy weights, and the rest of the men stood aside and talked of the sports of the chase, politics, and the cattle trade. Refreshments followed in close order. Wine and whisky were in boundless profusion. Songs were sung, and the violin, guitar, accordeon, tambourine, and flute sounded louder and louder.

The grove was the scene of joy and hilarity at noon when the horn was sounded and the announcement for dinner was made. The repast was plain but substantial. All there was to eat was piled upon the tables. Enough had been prepared to feed 500 people. Two young oxen had been roasted, and vegetables had been provided in the same lavish manner. The cellar was filled with wine, native and foreign, and the groom chuckled inwardly as he whispered to a friend that he intended to send them all home with a bug in their ear.

While they were at dinner, opportunity was given to look at some of the presents. The groom had received a fine Mexican saddle, a pair of heavy pistols, a bridle made of plaited hair, a beautiful silver-mounted rifle, a plaited hair lasso, silver flask, long dagger, pair of high top boots of alligator leather, set of rifle accoutrements, silver tobacco box, silver-plaited spurs, and many other articles that are used by drovers and hunters. Not a single article of jewelry was given to him. The only thing that approached household goods was a magnificent panther skin to be used as a robe. The bride received a magnificent little mustang of fine proportions, cream-colored maine and tail, and high bred; then she had a beautiful saddle and bridle; a cage of beautiful tropical birds; a fine St. Bernard dog; a pair of twin calves, as white and as beautiful as the driven snow; a pet fawn; a globe of beautiful gold fish, that were brought all the way from New Orleans by an agent of that city; together with a variety of bracelets, rings, ear-drops, and two beautiful coral necklaces; studded with diamonds; a large gold cross; and a diamond studded watch and chain. After dinner there was a wild time. Such examples of reckless riding had rarely if ever been seen in this section of Texas. The guests were not intoxicated but had imbibed sufficient to make them reckless enough to undertake anything. The racing was exciting, yet fraught with danger. The maidens applauded and shouted at the tops of their voices, as the herders dashed by on their fiery mustangs.—Then there was more music and dancing, and thus the sport was continued until 4 o'clock, when they departed, after wishing the couple long life, happiness and prosperity.

When the parents of the bride were ready to depart, the groom mounted his horse, and the young wife vaulted into her own saddle by the aid of the strong arm of her husband, and the party rapidly galloped away to their home where the young couple were to spend a week, and then return, to commence life in earnest.

Touching Story from Savannah.

A private letter from Augusta, Ga., to a Providence gentleman contains a touching narrative of heroism in fever-stricken Savannah, which ought to have a wide publication as an impressive illustration of the noblest attributes of human nature. The writer is explaining that some business delay is caused by the grievous family affliction of an assistant, and goes on to say:

The death of a young brother, in Savannah, Monday morning, has thrown his whole family into the deepest grief—a young fellow, not much more than a boy, who martyred himself for the good of the people suffering with the yellow fever, and himself fell a victim. He was prescription clerk in Lippman's drug store there, and when the fever broke out the whole force left but the book-keeper and him. A little later the book-keeper left, and Charley ran the whole thing himself, till Lippman ordered him, by letter, to close the store. Then, instead of coming home, as his people kept begging him to do, he replied no. He felt it was his duty to stay, and he went to work in Clay's drug store, putting up prescriptions, hundreds per day; no time for dinner. Clay took the fever and Charley nursed him, but he died. Charley still ran the store. His cook took the fever; he nursed her, and she recovered. Then a young friend, Symons; he nursed him and got him up, running the store all the time, day and night. He wrote his mother:—"I have to get something to eat the best way I can. My cook is down. I have no time for myself, putting up prescriptions all day. When night comes I am so tired I can hardly put one foot before the other. I have not had my clothes off in a week, and I have not brushed my hair in four days." This, although ordinarily he was extremely neat and careful of his person. It sounds like old army times. At last, when Symons was up, Charley took sick. He wrote that he had taken the fever, but was feeling pretty strong and was confident of soon being up and at work again. Telegrams then began to pass ten or twenty a day, Charley improving, with good care he will come through all right," and every thing looked hopeful, when all at once "Charley is worse," and he began to sink, Symons nursing him in his turn and keeping up constant correspondnce with Augusta by telegraph. Finally telegrams could be passed with difficulty, the telegrap boys refusing to carry the messages in Savnnah. It was the worst quarter in the whole city. The last too telegrams received from Symons were:—"I will stick to him to the last." "I shall not sleep to-night," and the brave young fellow kept his word; they both died the same night. Symons had never fully recoverd and wore himself out waiting on his friend. They were too brave boys, were they not? Does it make any difference which side or which flag such souls fought for twelve years ago? Can't you reach out and shake hands over any distance? Charley was a brave soul. I could not help mourning his death, she ought not to regret that he stayed; and my esteen for him is so great that my little boy, now four years old, whose name before was only Arthur, is now Charles Arthur; and didn't I do right. His is a name that ought never to die, and it will live forever somewhere.

Good News from New York.

A gentleman who has just reached this city from New York, says that since the Democratic victory in Indiana, the election of Tilden is regarded in New York as absolutely certain.—Any amount of money will be bet on it, and the Democrats feel already the flush of victory. They consider that the Republican defeat in Ohio was as signal as that in Indiana, and regard the outlook as all in our favor. This news will be received in North Carolina with feelings of great gratification. Of course we are going to elect Vance anyhow, but it gives us new zeal in the fight to feel certain that Tilden is to be elected at the same time.—*Raleigh News.*

"You talk about your Pilgrim Fathers, exclaims a female lecturer, "but where would you have been to-day if it had not been for your Pilgrim Fathers?" It is indeed, a sad thought. We shall never know how much we have lost by the existence of those rambling old women.

"The Centennial boot" is the latest wrinkle for the ladies. It is especially adapted for the exposure of the exquisitely embroidered white and colored silk stockings now selling for $25 a pair.

LET EVERYBODY READ THIS.

We sincerely trust that our readers will give their serious attention to the following acts and utterances of prominent Radicals, in order that out of its own mouth the negro party may be condemned. No where do we know of a more complete or a more truthful history of that party or one more perfectly consistent with itself, during so many years, than is to be found in the utterances of its prominent men from its formation to the present day.

In 1868 the women of the State were insulted by advice from the Central State organ and chosen mouth-piece of the party to Radical canvassers to throw their arms around them when their husbands were not about. In 1868 the white people were threatened openly with starvation and destruction of their homes from the vengeance of negroes. In 1869 the Radical Governor claimed the power to suspend all laws at his own pleasure, and in 1870 he did so suspend all laws at his own will and pleasure. In 1839 the bill was passed under which the State was filled with spies, who dogged men's footsteps on the streets of Wilmington and elsewhere in the State. In 1870 the infamous Shoffner bill was passed, empowering the Governor to declare every county in North Carolina in a state of insurrection. It was under this bill and in this year that the Holden-Kirk war was carried on and the Radical Governor asked the Radical Congress to authorize the Radical President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, so that men might be arrested and tried before military tribunals and shot, and it was in this year that Holden the Radical Governor declared that if any bodily harm came to him, "certain leading Democrats and Conservatives, who might be named, will be instantly put to death."

During all this time Judge Settle sustained Holden and supported his administration when his name to a "little piece of paper," as he contemptuously calls the great writ of *Habeas Corpus*, would in an instant have restored law and order. In 1871 Judge Settle and the other members of the Supreme Court solemnly declared from the bench that the action they took in those times, the action that sustained Holden and enabled him to carry on the Kirk war, was right and proper. In 1872 the Radical Convention of the State, of which Judge Settle was a member, formally endorsed and sustained Holden and his administration and the Kirk war, even after he had been driven in shame and disgrace from his high office for those very crimes. And to-day we find, that same Thomas Settle, the candidate of that party for Governor, John Pool, the instigator of the war, its Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mc. Lindsay, the pirate, its candidate for Congress and Holden its chief counsellor and official adviser.

Since the world began, no party has ever thought, spoken or acted so much villainy and infamy as the Radical party. Don't fail to read a single one of the following utterances if you wish to know the true inwardness of Radicalism and of Radicals:

1868.

"But wherever else you work don't forget to work among the women,* * * Go after the women then. * * And don't hesitate to throw your arms around their necks now and then when their husbands are not around, and give them a good——. They all like it. * * * Our experience with female rebs is, that with all their sins they have a vast amount of human nature, and only want to have it appreciated to be the most loving creatures imaginable. Scallawags and carpet baggers don't fail, therefore, as you canvass the State, to look after the women."—*Raleigh Standard.*

"Did it ever occur to you, ye gentlemen of education, property and character, to you, ye men and especially ye women, who never received anything from these colored people but services; kindness and protection,—did it never occur to you that these same people who are so very bad, will not be willing to sleep in the cold when your houses are denied them, merely because they will not vote as you do? That they may not be willing to starve, while they are willing to work for bread? Did it never occur to you that revenge, which is so sweet to you, may be as sweet to them? Hear us, if nothing else you will hear, did it ever occur to you, that if you kill their children with hunger they will kill your children with fear? Did it never occur to you, that if you good people maliciously determine that they shall have no shelter, they may determine that you shall have no shelter.—*Tod. R. Caldwell.*

1869.

"The Governor has power to suspend all civil law as it was suspended in 1865."—*W. W. Holden.*

The Spy Bill was passed in this year.

The Shofner Bill was introduced into the Legislature. In advocating this bill Radical Senator Cook, from Johnston county, said it ought to pass, because if it became a law men accused "could be tried by drum-head court martial and shot."

The painting or disguise act was passed this year.

1870.

"If Congress would authorize the suspension, by the President, of the writ of *Habeas Corpas* in certain localities, and if criminals could be arrested and tried before military tribunals and shot we would soon have peace and order throughout all this country."—*W. W. Holden.*

John Pool proposed to put into the service a desperado named McLindsey, who would raise a company that "would give Governor Holden no trouble, for that if any of the men arrested by him undertook any resistance he would kill them or they would be lost and never be heard of again;" and suggested that the Governor (Holden) should follow the example of Governor Clayton of Arkansas, "who had taken military possession of disaffected counties and tried and executed large numbers of men by military court."—*R. C. Badger's sworn testimony.*

"If he (Governor Holden (is ever personally menaced his friends will resent it and punish the man or men who may do it—if he is slain or even wounded, it is already determined that leading Democrats and Conservatives, who might be named, will instantly put to death. The Governor's mind is made up."—*Raleigh Standard.*

1872.

"Rally this last time and carry the election, and there will be no parlor and no kitchen."—*Neill McKay.*

1874.

The pretension that any person or class may be prevented from resorting to a public place whose doors are open to all but them, and denied to them only on account of color or race, will not be tolerated by any court honestly and sincerely desirous of upholding the constitution and the laws according to their true intent and meaning.—*Judge D. L. Russell.*

And therefore, I say, if it were possible, as in the large cities it is possible to establish separate schools for black children and for white children, it is in the highest degree inexpedient to either establish or tolerate such schools.

The theory of human equality cannot be taught in families, taking into account the different conditions of the different members of the families composing human society; but in the public school, where children of all classes and conditions are brought together, this doctrine of human equality can be taught, and it is the chief means of securing the perpetuity of republican institutions. And inasmuch as we have in this country four million colored people, I assume that it is a public duty that they and the white people of the country with whom they are to be associated in political and public affairs, shall be assimilated and made one in the fundamental idea of human equality. Therefore where it would be possible to establish distinct schools, I am against it as a matter of public policy.—*Senator Boutwell.*

By the treachery of Republican members of Congress, elected in large part by colored voters, the negro is continued an outlaw. Fortunately the negro has the ballot. He owes it to himself to use that ballot in punishing the treachery of the men whose treason to professed principles leaves him a victim to negro hate. Every ballot that shall be cast by colored men for the so-called Republicans who on Saturday night last voted against the Civil Rights bill will be regarded as so many indorsements of their treason. Our people are not the cowards to kiss the hand that smites them. They must not be led into the support of pretended friends by sophistry nor by intimidation. DEFEAT EVERY PRETENDED REPUBLICAN WHO VOTED AGAINTT THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. —*Fred. Douglas, negro President of Freedmen's Savings Bank.*

We want the Civil Rights bill passed and enforced, and in the name of our dead soldiers we demand its passage. We demand that our wives and daughters shall ride in what vehicles they please, when and where they please, so long as they pay for the privilege. We demand that our children shall be admitted to the common schools of the country, and I want it shown to inflated white men that the colored man's blood is not inferior to the white man's blood. * * * We demand in the name of our dead colored soldiers that there be given to us complete and constant equality everywhere. Then we will exercise our judgment where we will go, when we will go, and how far we shall go, if we are able to bear the expense. When we pay for a berth in a Pullman sleeping car we do not want to be shoved into a Jim Crow car. When we pay for a room at the Arlington Hotel we want to go there. Let our institutions be broad and deep; let us be masters of liberty on this continent.—*John M Langston, negro, President of Howard University.*

There is no more signal error than the supposition that the defeat of this bill tends to settle anything.

The bill now goes over, perhaps, to another session, but it will constantly reappear until the engagement of the country is fulfilled.—*Harper's Weekly.*

1876.

"You fiends of hell, you hell hounds, you infernal fiends of hell"—*Settle to the people of Jonesboro.*

"A bloody shirt campaign with money and Indiana is safe.—*Kilpatrick's letter.*

"*Resolved*, That any negro who would vote Democratic ticket should be hunted up and killed."—*Resolution of Radical meeting of Sept. 21st.*

Ordinance to Submit the Amendments to the People.

A Bill to Be Entitled an Ordinance to Submit to the People the Amendments to the Constitution Adopted by this Convention.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled*, That the amendments to the Constitution of this State, adopted by this Convention at any time during its session, shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, as a whole, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six. That every person entitled to vote under the existing Constitution and laws of this State, shall be entitled to vote for the ratification or rejection of said amendments; those who wish a ratification of the amendments voting with a printed or written ticket, "Ratification," those of a contrary opinion, "Rejection." That said election shall be held, and said qualified electors shall vote, at the usual places of voting in the several counties of this State; and that said election shall be conducted under the same rules and regulations, and under the same pains and penalties as are now required and prescribed by law, and returns thereof made, according to the laws now in force regulating the election of members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. That the returns of the whole vote cast for the ratification and for the rejection of said amendments, shall be made by the sheriffs of the several counties to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, at Raleigh, within thirty days after the election: *Provided*, That if the office of Chief Justice shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, he said returns shall in like manner be made to the Attorney General of the State; and the returns of said votes shall, within ten days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the said Chief Justice, or Attorney General in case of the vacancy in the said office of Chief Justice, in the presence of the Governor, and proclamation shall be made by the Governor forthwith of the result of the canvass.

SEC. 3. That if, upon such canvass, it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were in favor of the ratification of the amendments, then the said amendments to the Constitution shall constitute a part of the Constitution of the State, and shall take effect as such on the first day of January, A D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven; and thereupon the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on said amendments, as enrolled by this Convention, a certificate under his signature, declaring that the said amendments have been ratified by the people of North Carolina. The Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate and annex thereto the great seal of the State, and the said amendments so enrolled, with the certificates aforesaid, shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary of the State aforesaid.

SEC. 4. That said amendments to the Constitution, after being duly enrolled and properly authenticated, shall be deposited by the Secretary of the Convention in the office of the Secretary of State for safe keeping, and shall be, by order of the Governor and Secretary of State, published for six months in two papers, one of each political party in each Congressional District of the State, immediately preceding the day of election aforesaid.

SEC. 4. That said amendments to the Constitution, after being duly enrolled and properly authenticated, shall be deposited by the Secretary of this Convention in the office of the Secretary of State for safe keeping; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of this Convention and the Public Auditor to have printed, in pamphlet form, on or before the first day of January next, the said amendments, with the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, together with a copy of the Constitution, as it will read as proposed to be amended, one hundred thousand copies, of which one hundred copies shall be distributed to each delegate of this Convention, and the remainder among the counties of the State in proportion to population. And the necessary sum be and is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of said publication and distribution.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall be in force from and after the day of its ratification.

The Law Regarding the Duties of U. S. Supervisors of Registration and Election.

For the information of our readers and of the public generally as well as the Supervisors of Registration and Election, to be appointed at the Special Term of the U. S. Circuit Court, to be held in Raleigh on the 20th inst., we publish the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to their powers and duties, &c.:

SEC. 2011. Whenever in any city or town having upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, there are two citizens thereof, or whenever in any county or parish, in any congressional district, there are ten citizens thereof, of good standing, who, prior to any registration of voters for any election for Representatives or Delegates in the Congress of the United States, or prior to any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, may make known, in writing, to the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein such city or town, county or parish is situated, their desire to have such registration, or such election, or both, guarded and scrutinized, the judge, within not less than ten days prior to the registration, if one there be, or, if no registration be required, within not less than ten days prior to the election, shall open the circuit court at the most convenient point in the district.

SEC. 2012. The court, when so opened by the judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission, from day to day and from time to time, and under the hand of the judge, and under the seal of the court, for each election district or voting precinct in the congressional district, as may have applied in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and to revoke, change, or renew such appointment from time to time, two citizens, residents of the city or town, or election district or voting precinct in the county or parish, who shall be of different political parties and able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known and designated as supervisors of election.

SEC. 2016. The supervisors of election, so appointed, are authorized and required to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered would be entitled to vote for a Representative or Delegate in Congress, and to challenge any person offering to register; to attend at all times and places when the names of registered voters may be marked for challenge, and to cause such names registered as they may deem proper to be so marked; to make, when required, the lists, or either of them, provided for in section two thousand and twenty-six, and verify the same; and upon any occasion, and at any time when in attendance upon the duty herein prescribed, to personally inspect and scrutinize such registry, and for purposes of identification to affix their signature to each page of the original list, and of each copy of any such list of registered voters, at such times, upon each day when any name may be received, entered or registered, and in such manner as will, in their judgment, detect and expose the improper or wrongful removal therefrom, or addition thereto of any name.

SEC. 2017. The supervisors of election are authorized and required to attend at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives or Delegates in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at such elections; to challenge any vote offered by any person whose legal qualifications the supervisors, or either of them, may doubt; to be and remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until every vote cast at such time and place has been counted, the canvass of all votes polled wholly completed, and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, whether the certificates or returns be required under any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, and to personally inspect and scrutinize, from time to time, and at all times on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll-books, registry-lists, and tallies or check-books, whether the same are required by any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, are kept.

SEC. 2018. To the end that each candidate for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress may obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast, the supervisors of election are, and each of them is required to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each ballot in their election district or voting precinct cast, whatever may be the endorsement on the ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or be found; to make and forward to the officer who, in accordance with the provisions of section two thousand and twenty-five, has been designated as the chief supervisor of the judical district in which the city or town wherein they may serve, acts, such certificates and returns of all such ballots as such officer may direct and require, and to attach to the registry-list, and any all copies thereof and to any certificate, statement, or return, whether the same, or any part or portion thereof, be required by any law of the United States, or of any State, territorial or municipal law, any statement touching the truth or accuracy of the registry, or the truth or fairness of the election and canvass, which the supervisors of the election, or either of them, may desire to make or attach, or which should properly and honestly be made and attached, in order that the facts may become known.

SEC. 2019. The letter to enable the supervisors of election to discharge their duties, they are authorized and directed in their respective election districts or voting precincts, on the day of registration, on the day when registered voters may be marked to be challenged, and on the day of election, to take, occupy, and remain in such position, from time to time, whether before or behind the ballot-boxes, as will, in their judgment, best enable them to see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted; and at the closing of polls for the reception of votes, they are required to place themselves in such position, in relation to the ballot-boxes, for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing the ballots, as will enable them to fully perform the duties in respect to such canvass provided herein, and shall there remain until every duty in respect to such canvass, certificates, returns and statements has been wholly completed.

SEC. 2020. When in any election district or voting precinct in any city or town, for which there have been appointed supervisors of election for any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is voted for, the supervisors of election are not allowed to exercise and discharge, fully and freely, and without bribery, solicitation, interference, hinderance, molestation, violence, or threats thereof, on the part of any person, all the duties, obligations, and powers conferred upon them by law, the supervisors of election shall make prompt report, under oath, within ten days after the day of election to the officer who, in accordance with the provisions of section two thousand twenty-five, has been designated as the chief supervisor of the judicial district in which the city or town wherein they served, acts, of the manner and means by which they were not so allowed to fully and freely exercise and discharge the duties and obligations required and imposed herein. And upon receiving any such report, the chief supervisor, acting both in such capacity and officially as a commissioner of the circuit court, shall forthwith examine into all the facts; and he will have power to subpœna and compel the attendance before him of any witness, and to administer oaths and take testimony in respect to the charges made; and, prior to the assembling of the Congress for which any such Representative or Delegate was voted for, he shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives all the evidence by him taken, all information by him obtained, and all reports to him made.

SEC. 2023. Whenever any arrest is made under any provision of this title, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a commissioner, judge or court of the United States for examination of the offences alleged against him; and such commissioner, judge or court shall proceed or respect thereto as authorized by law in case of crimes against the United States

SEC. No person shall be appointed a supervisor of election or a deputy marshal, under the preceding provisions, who is not at the time of his appointment, a qualified, voter of the city, town, county, parish, election district, or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed.

SEC. 2029. The supervisors of election appointed for any county or parish in any congressional district, at the instance of ten citizens, as provided in section two thousand and and eleven, shall have no authority to make arrests, or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and the making of a return thereof.

Platform of the Democratic Party in North Carolina, adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, on 14th June, 1876.

WHEREAS, The republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had the complete control of the government in all its departments, and by its disregard of Constitutional limitations; by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditures by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its official corruption pervading all branches of administration—has brought disgrace upon our government and unparalleled distress upon our people; therefore

Resolved, 1. That in this centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875, and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. H Thomas and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great west; and for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Point Rock and Ducktown, and of our other unfinished railroads, we pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicious legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determinated and united effort, to relieve ou people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption and restore the prosperity of our State.

Resolved 5. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Executive Committee of the Democratic Party.

The organization of the Executive Committee was perfected on Friday by the appointment of committeemen for the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts. The full list is appended herewith:

State Central Executive Committee—W R Cox, chairman; R H Battle, Jr, C M Busbee, Seaton Gales, Samuel A Ashe, Geo H Snow, W N H Smith.

From First District—W D Pruden of Chowan, James E Shepherd of Beaufort, E C Yellowley of Pitt, Moses Gilliam of Bertie.

From Second District—A J Galloway of Wayne, R B Peebles of Northampton, J S Long of Craven, W J Green of Warren.

From Third District—Joseph A Worth of Cumberland, C Tate Murphy of Sampson, J N Stallings of Duplin, D S Cowan of Brunswick.

From Fourth District—Henry A London, Jr, of Chatham, J S Amis of Granville, J W Vick of Johnston, Thomas Webb of Orange.

From Fifth District—Hon D S Reid of Rockingham, Jas T Morehead of Guilford, Jas A Graham of Alamance, C T Lowe of Davidson.

From Sixth District—H C Jones of Mecklenburg, E R Liles of Anson, Wm Stowe of Gaston, Jas T LeGrand of Richmond.

From Seventh District—W H H Cowles of Wilkes, J G Marler of Yadkin, G M Mathes of Forsythe, Kerr Craige of Rowan.

From Eighth District—G M Whiteside of Rutherford, R M Furman of Buncombe, J W Wilson of Burke, W B Ferguson of Haywood.

Col Cameron—The Hillsboro Recorder.

TO MY FRIENDS:—Having severed my connection with the Daily News, with which I have been associated for the past eighteen months, I hereby notify all my old friends that I shall devote myself exclusively to the Hillsboro Recorder, the publication of which has, meantime, been conducted by myself, and never intermitted. The Recorder is the oldest paper in the State; is a democratic organ of the most unflinching type; was the earliest advocate for constitutional reform, and is now the most ardent supporter of the measures of the late Constitutional Convention.

Its age is a guarantee of its future existence. And the pleasant relations formed with the public through the columns of the News encourage the hope that new friends will not drop off.

I offer the Recorder at $1 50 a year. All disposed to subscribe will address me at Hillsboro, N C. J. D. CAMERON.

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On and after Sunday, June 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS & PASSENGER (Daily).
Leave Wilmington ..... 6.25 P M
Leave Florence ..... 11.10 P M
Arrive at Columbia ..... 11.50 P M
" " Augusta ..... 4.00 A M
Leave Augusta ..... 9.00 A M
Leave Columbia ..... 4.30 P M
Leave Florence ..... 9.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington ..... 2.05 A M
Passengers going West beyond Florence, will take this Train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 P. M.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays.)
Leave Wilmington ..... 1.30 P M
Leave Florence ..... 3.00 A M
Arrive at Columbia ..... 10.00 A M
Leave Columbia 1